

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
President General N. S., D. A. R.

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Whole No. 261

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSELL
Treasurer General

As Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I will give a résumé of the organization, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the many readers of the April number of our official organ.

This organization, established for Patriotic, Historic and Educational purposes, is governed between annual Congresses by the National Board of Management, which convenes each month and is presided over by the President General, assisted by the Vice Presidents General, the active National Officers and State regents. As a member of this cabinet, I entered upon my official duties April 21st, 1913, for a period of two years.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that none of the above officers receives a salary, not even their traveling expenses.*

*Since this article was prepared, the National Board has voted "that the National Society allow mileage for official conference visits of the President General."

I cannot better define the objects and aims of this National Society of representative women, than by quoting the second article of the Constitution.

(1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and reliques, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to

promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The birth of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was in the year 1890. From its Founders, this Society, the largest and most important independent woman's organization in the world, has grown in the twenty-three years of its existence by leaps and bounds to a gigantic admitted membership of 103,461, with an active membership of 79,079. It is interesting to know that among those enrolled are 726 Real Daughters, or, in other words, daughters of patriots, men and women, who were in the struggle for independence. There are still borne on the rolls 95 of these Real Daughters, closely linking us to the formative period of this great Republic. A monthly pension of eight dollars is paid to forty-four of these dear old ladies.

From its inception, the greatest desire was that most natural to all women—womanly thoughts of the acquisition of a suitable home to house the historical papers and valuable data collected. In 1902 a site was purchased at a cost of \$50,266.17, but not until two years later was the corner stone laid, which bears the following inscription:

Memorial Continental Hall
A tribute to the Patriots who achieved
American Independence
Erected by the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Corner stone laid April 19th, 1904.
The ceremonies of this red-letter day

for the Daughters were presided over by the late lamented Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, at that time President General.

Memorial Continental Hall is a monument of purest white marble built solely by women in honor of women as well as men. The building and furnishings represent an expenditure of \$700,000.00, contributions from every part of this broad land. There is a debt on it of \$120,000.00, which the Daughters with one accord are working hard to extinguish.

The home of the Daughters has a beautiful setting, adjoining the Peace Building or Bureau of American Republics and facing the Park south of the White House, with a further vista of the Washington Monument, Arlington (the home of General Lee) and the historic Potomac. The South Portico is famous for its solid marble fluted columns, gifts of the Thirteen Original Colonies.

Many states, chapters and individuals have selected rooms and various parts of the building as memorials. Most of these rooms are occupied by the ladies who conduct the business for the active National Officers, others being reserved for committee and state meetings.

As Treasurer General, I handle all funds of the organization and am the only officer of whom a bond is required by the National Society. My private office is the room beautifully furnished by Tennessee. Here is the large vault where are kept all money books of the society. The bookkeeper and assistant have desks in this room. During the past year \$118,000.00 was received, and \$101,000.00 disbursed.

The accounts of the National Society are audited monthly by the American Audit Company, for which service they receive \$750.00 annually.

Seven additional clerks ably conduct the heavy correspondence and record work required for the individual accounts of every member of the society. This work is done in the handsome

rooms of Maryland and California. The accounts are, of necessity, accurate, as the representation at the Annual Congress is based on paid membership. Through the tri-yearly reports sent by Chapters, the Treasurer General is in close touch with the Chapter Treasurers, thus being enabled to have a correct membership to date.

The Auditorium, with a seating capacity of two thousand, is the scene every April of the Congress, and throughout the year of international conferences and patriotic and educational gatherings. Here in the near future will doubtless be given, from a fund reserved for this purpose, a course of historical lectures planned by Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General.

The Banquet Hall, handsomely furnished as a memorial, serves as a dining room for state and private occasions. In connection with this is a large pantry and kitchen.

The museum, with its many priceless relics, proves of interest to the throng of daily visitors.

The Library contains many valuable historical books and is popular with all interested in genealogical research.

The organization compiles each year two Lineage Books, which are of much value.

The society, being incorporated by the United States Government, reports each year to Congress through the Smithsonian Institution. These Daughters of the American Revolution Reports show the work of the 1,325 chapters.

The official organ of the society is the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine which appears monthly, giving the proceedings of the National Board of Management and matters of historical and genealogical nature.

The past year \$62,438.11 was paid for the running expenses of the National Society. This is exclusive of all furnishings for the various rooms, these being "special features."

The work of the organization is so great that thirty-two clerks are *kept busy the entire year* at a monthly expense of \$2,210.00. Prior to each Congress it is necessary to provide extra clerical service. In addition to the above expenditure, \$465.00 is paid monthly to the superintendent, watchman, guide, telephone operator, messenger, engineer and cleaners.

There is a large field of service for the Daughters of the American Revolution as shown by the various committees. Viz.:

Patriotic Education

Children and Sons of the Republic

Conservation

Franco-American

International Peace Arbitration

Preservation Historic Spots

Historical Research and Preservation
of Records

To Prevent Desecration of the Flag

Welfare Women and Children

Children of the American Revolution.

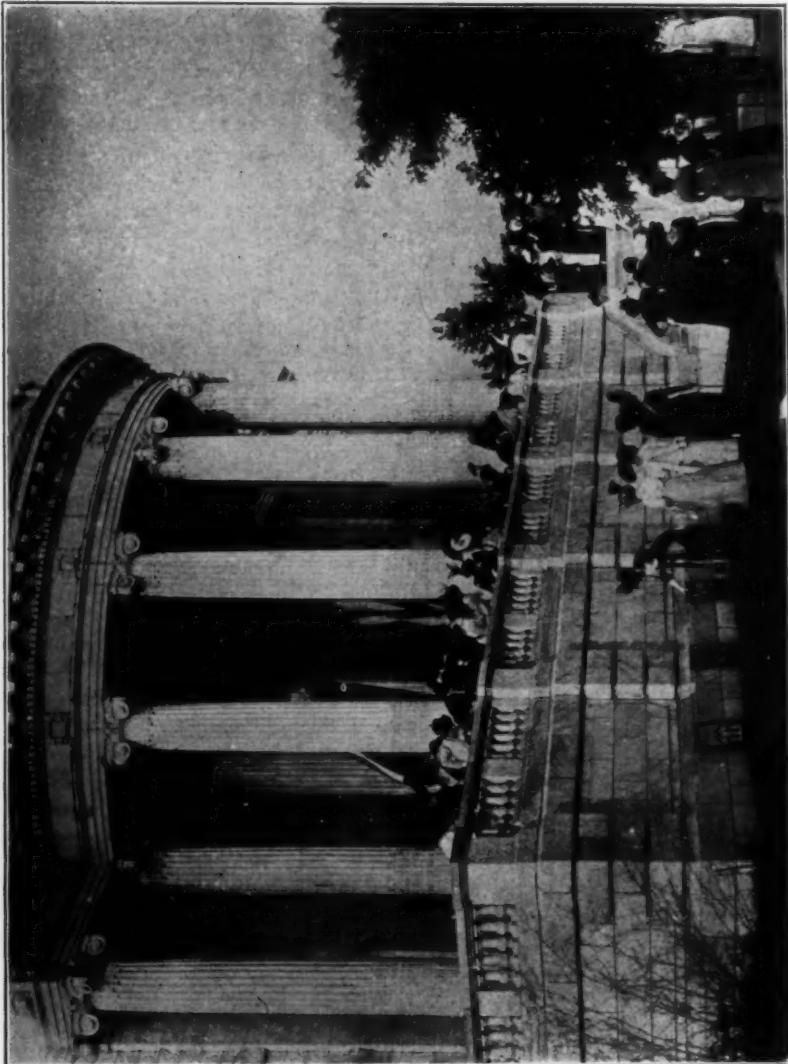
Through this last named committee, formed by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, will be infused new zeal and enthusiasm by the acquisition of the youth of the country.

During the year 1912-1913, \$6,500.00 passed through my office for Patriotic Education. This work is being systematized, many chapters giving regularly for scholarships in Berry School, W. C. T. U. Settlement School, Maryville College, Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Academy, Virginia Mountain Missions, Tennessee D. A. R. Schools and Southern Industrial Educational Association. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, while President General, secured a scholarship in the Berry School for a descendant of a Revolutionary patriot.

This educational work in remote and isolated regions reaches young and old, who have hitherto been deprived of such advantages. The noble work for the uplift of humanity, with its beneficial results, will be very strongly felt in the next generation.

Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
With its Thirteen Marble Pillars Representing the Thirteen Original States.



In such practical labor, we not only reach those of the land who are of Revolutionary forbears, but the ever interesting new-comer who seeks a home upon our shores. The high ideals of our progenitors who fought for independence and established our mighty Republic cannot better be carried out than by an extension of so noble an endeavor.

Memorial Continental Hall, a "Pantheon of Patriotism," will ever be a glorious monument to our heroic forefathers who made the nation. Every

Daughter of the American Revolution has just cause for pride in being lineally descended from such brave, hardy, pioneer ancestry.

I sincerely hope my inadequate description of this patriotic, historic and educational society will appeal to many who have become co-laborers and Daughters of the American Revolution. It is absolutely necessary that our ranks be increased and I urge every woman who is eligible to membership to make application in the name of Patriotism.

An Appeal for Our National Capital

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND

A Committee of One Hundred citizens of Washington, of which Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is chairman, is endeavoring to bring to the attention of Congress and of the country anew, the facts of the relation of the nation to its capital city, with a view to checking legislation in Congress which they regard as hostile to the progress of the national capital. This proposed legislation, the work of a few members of the House, is avowedly intended to put upon the 350,000 people living in the District of Columbia, of whom nearly one hundred thousand are negroes, the largest urban negro population in the world, and forty thousand are government employees, the entire burden of the maintenance and development of the common capital of all Americans by doubling the taxation.

The citizens' committee in a carefully prepared report, which they would be glad to furnish to any one desiring it, points out that this would arrest and practically destroy the further progress, physical and moral, of the capital and that they believe this to be contrary to the desire of patriotic Americans everywhere, all of whom take pride in their national capital and want it to be in all respects as nearly perfect as possible. They point out that its present condition is due to the progress of the past thirty-

five years since in 1878, Congress, after four years' study by special and regular committees, adopted the present form of government for the District of Columbia and provided that thereafter the District people should pay one-half the expenses and the rest of the country the other half. This is what is called the "half and half" arrangement. It was based on the fact that Washington is the national capital and incidentally that the national government owned (and still owns) at least half in value of the real property and pays no taxes. No protest has ever been made by any organization or individual outside of Washington to Congress in all these years against the "half and half" arrangement and all Americans have been proud of the progress that has resulted. The Senate without a division rejected two of the four measures sent to it by the House and intended to break up the "half and half" arrangement, which measures had been passed in the House when less than one hundred of the four hundred and thirty-five members were present. This action by the Senate indicates the view which Senators take of the opinion of the country on the subject. However, the little group of men in the House who are pushing this legislation are persistent and the Washington

Committee wants to bring the facts to the attention of all the other Members in the House and in the Senate. They state in their report that they believe in the wisdom and justice of Congress when it knows the facts and when all the Senators and Representatives take part in the legislation. As they believe the cause of the national capital to be the cause of the whole country, they invite the co-operation of their fellow-countrymen everywhere and ask them to write to their Senators and Representatives requesting that they enact no legislation that would be harmful to the progress of the capital, but that they stand by the present arrangement. If the time should ever come, the Committee say, when that arrangement should be re-examined, the Congress should give the same patient and thorough consideration to it which was given between 1874 and 1878 and should substitute something better for it.

The Washington Committee in their report present the facts which many people do not know, that explain why the whole country should contribute to the expenses of the capital. They quote from the celebrated report of the Senate District Committee in 1835, that the national capital is "the child of the Union" and "a creation of the Union for its own purposes." Senator Southard, who made that report, personally remembering the founding of the city and familiar with all the official records, said, "The design of the Constitution and its founders was to create a residence for the government where they should have absolute and unlimited control, which should be regulated and governed by them, without the interference of partial interests of the States, which should be built up and sustained by their effort and resources, not dependent upon the will or resources of any State or local interest."

This fact is also expressed in all the reports of all the Congressional committees, including two joint select committees which studied the question between

1874 and 1878. The great men who passed what the United States Supreme Court has called the "organic act" of 1878—Thurman, Bayard, Allison, Morrill, Abram S. Hewitt, Hoar, and men like them, who have gone, not to speak of the living, all took this view. As the joint select committee reporting in December, 1874, said "the streets, avenues, squares, and general plan of the capital city bear the impress of paramount and exclusive nationality; spacious and grand in design, dedicated to the sacred uses of a capital, onerous and intolerable as a charge upon private property, the provision of supervision of all suitable improvements and decorations obviously, properly and imperatively devolves upon Congress; and it will, as it respects the character of its jurisdiction and the dignity of its trust, exercise a jealous care over it."

Absolute sovereignty, exclusive control implied, they held, entire responsibility.

Moreover, they emphasize the fact stated in the report just quoted that "all legislation for the District must be held to be national in character, and primarily in the interests of the American people. * * * The seat of the supreme executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, serene in its isolation alike from the conflict of factions and the necessities of commerce was to symbolize the national unity of the people. * * * Congress, by the terms of the Constitution, becomes the trustee of the nation, administers its trust in its interest, and may not share its trusteeship with another to the prejudice of the *cestui qui* trust—the body of the American people."

It is unique among American cities and unique among national capitals for it is the only purely national and governmental city in the world.

The officers and judges are appointed by the national government, and the courts are federal. The civil and criminal process runs in the name of the President of the United States.

Congress cannot delegate its constitutional duty to exercise "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the federal district.

The report boils down the official reports of Congress and the government to show:

That the nineteen original proprietors of the land on which the City of Washington stands gave five-sevenths of its area free of cost to the national government which built its first national buildings chiefly out of the sale of some of that land.

That George Washington as his last great task planned a magnificent capital for the great country that he foresaw in the then infant nation taking over fifty-four per cent of the area for streets and avenues, an unparalleled proportion, besides parks and reservations.

That for reasons set forth in the official reports, the national government practically neglected George Washington's plan for nearly three-quarters of a century and left the burden of maintenance and development on the few people resident here.

That the local people bravely attempted to carry out the plans, and, according to official reports, expended up to 1871 at least \$16,000,000 more than the national government, which until that time had spent only a little over \$1,000,000 on the streets and avenues which it absolutely owned, under the gift of the proprietors as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (4 Peters, 232).

That in doing so they had practically bankrupted themselves twice and in the latest case, between '74 and '78, when Congress through its agents began the execution of the George Washington plans on a large scale, but at the expense of the local people, had staggered till they fell under the intolerable burden.

That thereupon Congress first guaranteed the debt that had been incurred for national capital making and promised to pay its proportionate share, and then spent four years in investigations by five committees, including two joint se-

lect committees, and in negotiations with representative citizens of the District, resulting in the "compact of 1878" embodied in the "organic act" of June 11, 1878, which the United States Supreme Court has also called "the Constitution of the District," and which Congress said was to provide "a permanent form of government," under which the present results have been obtained. All the plans for the betterment of Washington, including the program of social justice recommended by the District Commissioners depend upon the continuance of the present arrangement. The District local revenues next year will be seven million dollars. On this basis the District residents will pay per capita \$20 a year, and the rest of the people of the country pay between six and seven cents per capita.

That the people of the District already pay full national taxes (and more than any one of a number of states) and have consented to taxation by Congress higher per capita than that imposed in a majority of the cities of similar population and higher per capita than in the great majority of all cities of the United States of over thirty thousand population as shown in the United States Census report (bulletin 118) published in 1913.

That that bulletin shows that the total assessed valuation of property in Washington in 1912 was \$1,050 per capita, more than the similar per capita in 155 out of the 195 cities having over thirty thousand population.

That the per capita tax levy, the combination of the assessment and the rate, indicating the amount of taxes paid, which is the true measure of taxation, was \$15.75 in Washington in 1912, which is more than the per capita tax levy in 149 out of the 195 cities. These figures cover school tax and all similar levies. Among the 149 cities having a lower per capita tax than Washington are Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Jersey City, Seattle, Kansas City (Missouri), Indianapolis, Louisville, St.

Paul, Columbus, Toledo, Atlanta, Worcester, Birmingham, Memphis, Scranton and many other great manufacturing and commercial cities of vastly greater wealth than the national capital. A number of them have a larger population.

This is emphatically a city of homes, of small real estate holdings such as those of the large majority of the members of the committee of one hundred. The official figures at the District building show that there are in the District of Columbia 85,631 buildings of which 25,000 are frame buildings, and that only 3,601 are assessed at five thousand dollars and upwards. Therefore, more than 82,000 of these buildings are assessed at less than \$5,000.00. There are over fifty thousand taxpayers owning small homes.

There are no large fortunes; no large industries or commerce.

As always the increased taxation would fall heaviest on those least able to bear it and would compel hundreds of small property owners to forfeit their equities in their homes, besides increasing the rents of those who pay taxes in rent.

As to the untaxed land holdings of the national government, neither the Congressional reports nor the private statements turn on their exact proportion to private property. It is officially stated, of course, that of the original city area over fifty-four per cent was taken by the national government in fee simple for streets, avenues, parks and reservations. The old city is still the greatest part of the built up portion of the District of Columbia and includes all of its most valuable real estate. Be-

sides this the national government owns about three thousand acres outside of the old city. It is notorious that it has added large tracts of land, partly by river front improvements and partly by acquisition, all of the latter being directly withdrawn from former taxable area. It has at least an equal holding in value to the land in private hands. Congress has also liberally exempted ecclesiastical, charitable and educational property from taxation, reducing the taxable area.

The Congressional reports are most emphatic in resting the argument for the nation's contribution to the upbuilding of its capital upon its national character, and the exclusive control of the national government and not upon the proportion of land held by it here.

The makers of the "organic act" of 1878 considered providing a larger contribution by the national government than half of the expense of the national capital. They considered the proposition of having the District people pay reasonable average taxes and having the United States pay whatever else was needed even if it was two-thirds of the whole expense. But they wisely decided that it was better to have the United States pay only one-half of the expense under a definite, permanent arrangement than to leave the national contribution to depend, in the language of Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, who reported the "organic act" to the House, on the "whim and caprice" of each recurring session, thereby, as he said, making uncertain at once the progress of the capital and the value of every piece of private property in it.

WANTED

Magazines required to complete files of the National Society:

- 1892—July, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1893—Jan., Feb., Mar., May, June, Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec.
- 1894—May, June, July, Nov.
- 1895—Jan., Feb., May, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.
- 1896—Jan., Feb., Mar.
- 1897—Jan.
- 1898—Jan. Feb. Mar.

1899—Jan.

1903—Jan., Feb., Apr.

1907—Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., June.

1910—July, Sept., Nov.

1912—June, July, Aug., Sept., Dec.—Jan.

1913—Dec.—Jan., Feb., Aug., Oct.

Members of the National Society who can supply any of these numbers will please notify Miss Celynda Ford, secretary of the Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall.

Women of Colonial Days

(MRS. T. MALCOLM) ADELE S. PRICE

Emily Nelson Chapter, D. C.

In the early Colonial days, the magistrates sent to the Emigration Society in England lists of the articles most needed by them in America. A list sent from Massachusetts included beans, peas, copper kettles and ministers. The list sent from Virginia was headed "wives." A boat arrived; it contained ninety homesick, seasick English girls, who were met by four hundred bronzed bachelors in leather doublets, cavalier hats and glittering swords, ready to choose their wives. For his wife, each man paid one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, valued at about eighty dollars.

No coquetry was allowed. If a girl promised to marry two men, she was fined; if a man promised to marry two girls, he was whipped.

In 1706 Louis XIV sent to the Governor of Louisiana twenty French maidens who were to marry and who were supposed to teach the Indian squaws useful, domestic employments. These girls were most unhappy, their chief aversion being Indian corn which they were compelled to eat. They rebelled and threatened to run away. This was known as the "Petticoat Rebellion."

In 1721, eighty young girls were sent to America from a house of correction, and a little later the French government sent a company of girls over known as "the casket girls," as each girl was given a casket to carry to her new home.

A marked trait of the settlers' wives was their courage. Hannah Bradley killed one Indian by throwing a kettle of boiling water upon him. One girl shovelled live coals on an Indian invader, and one girl, almost a child, shut a door, barred and held it while thirteen women and children escaped to a block house before the door and its brave defender were knocked down.

In these early days there were a vast number of widows, due to the fact that

the husbands were almost universally intemperate, and the life in colonies was so hard and exposure so great, early death among the husbands was very frequent. The widows did not long remain unmarried, however, most of them marrying three times and some of them four times. Peter Sergeant, who lived about this time, had three wives, the second wife having been a widow twice before her third venture, and his third wife was also a widow and even becoming "his" widow and lastly the widow of her third husband. The Puritan, John Rous, died in 1638 at eight o'clock, leaving his wife five hundred pounds a year in land; the next day before twelve o'clock, she was married to the journeyman wool-draper that came to sell mourning to her. James Madison married Dorothy Todd, a widow, and Benjamin Franklin also married a widow, James Brown, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who married the widow of Thomas Pew demanded the two years' salary due his predecessor. It is pretty hard to know if all these women were widows at the time of the second marriage, as the prefix "Mrs." was used indiscriminately for both married and single women. Cotton Mather wrote of a Mrs. Gerrish; he described her as a beautiful damsel of seven years.

Among the notable women of Colonial days we will mention Margaret Brent of Maryland, who seemed more fitted for our day than that in which she lived. She was the first woman in America to demand suffrage, a vote and representation. The Brents were relatives and friends of Lord Baltimore and Leonard Calvert, and when Leonard Calvert died in 1647, he appointed Margaret Brent his sole executrix. The soldiers who had assisted the government were still unpaid and Governor Calvert had pledged his word they should be paid in

full. After his death an insurrection in the army seemed rising, when Mistress Brent sold cattle, paid off the angry army and quelled an incipient mutiny. The assembly sent a letter to Lord Baltimore saying "the estate fared better in her hands than any man else's." Another remarkable woman was Elizabeth Haddon, who founded Haddonfield, New Jersey. She came alone to the colony at the age of nineteen and, we read, conducted her business with judgment, discretion and success. On the eve of the Revolution a number of newspapers were conducted by women. Mary Goddard was a really brilliant woman, who, through the trying times of the Revolution, printed the "Pennsylvania Chronicle," the "Maryland Journal" and the "Baltimore Advertiser." She was also Postmistress of Baltimore and kept a book shop.

There is no doubt that our great grandmothers possessed wonderful ability to manage their own affairs when it became necessary to do so, even in extended commercial operations. In 1744 there was an explosion of gun powder and a Scotchman by name of Grant was wounded and died as a result of these wounds. Mrs. Grant tore her apron in strips, bound her husband's wounds, and after his death carried on her husband's business, educated her children and cared for her home. While conducting a law suit she discovered the duplicity of her counsel. She went to the court room where the case was being tried; the lawyer urged her to retire, but the judge allowed her to address the jury, which she did in so convincing a manner a favorable verdict was rendered her.

How wonderful was the success of Mrs. Pinckney of South Carolina in the manufacture of indigo. She also carried to England enough silk fabric which she had raised, spun and woven herself near Charleston, to make three silk gowns, one of which was presented to the Princess Dowager of Wales and another to Lord Chesterfield. Charles I was crowned in a robe woven of Virginia silk.

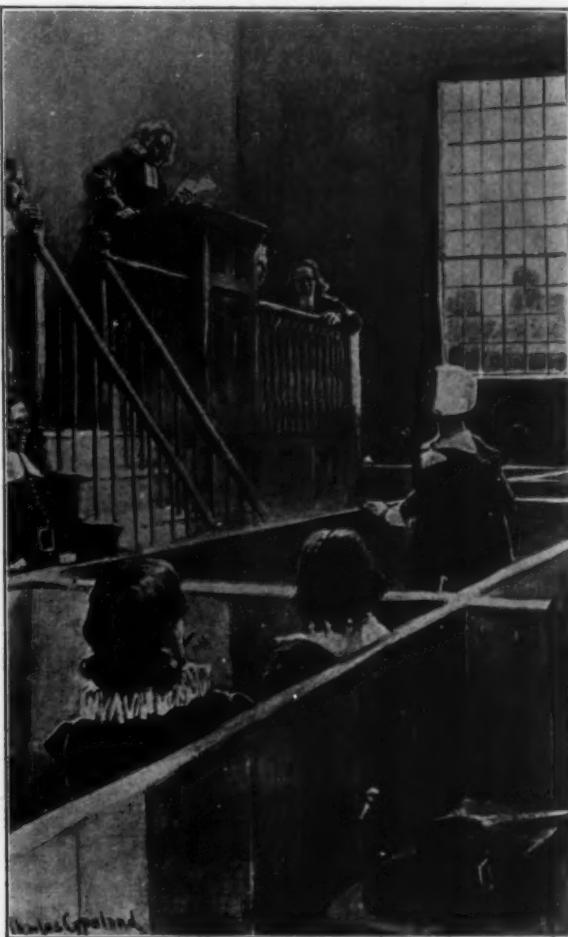
Mrs. Martha Logan was a famous botanist and florist; it is also recorded of her that she was a famous cheese maker. But unfortunately all these Colonial women were not so distinguished. Care had to be taken to prevent lying, slandering, gossiping and back-biting. One old author says they found that discovering the faults of others to be a most evil practise and thus was instituted the ducking stool, which consisted of a platform with four wheels and two upright posts, between which worked a lever. Betsy Tucker, by the violence of her tongue, had made her neighborhood uncomfortable, so she was fastened by cords in the stool and her gown tied fast around her feet. The woman was made to go under the water for one-half minute, but Betsy would not yield until she had been ducked five times; then she cried: "Let me go, I'll sin no more." They allowed her to walk home in her wet clothes. The marshall's fee for ducking was two pounds of tobacco. We find these ducking stools were used in Philadelphia as late as 1824, and one of the last indictments for ducking was here in Washington, the case being Mrs. Anne Royal, a hated lobbyist so abusive to congressmen, she was sentenced to be ducked in the Potomac, but was afterwards released with a fine. Then some women were meddlesome in all social and town matters and were tried for witchcraft. One of these women was named Garlick. The ancient records are redolent of this Garlick; she had a black cat, which was sufficient cause for the trial on grounds of witchcraft.

Anne Hutchinson lived in Boston about this time. She used to gather together fifty or sixty women and expound the Scriptures. She was agreed to be disorderly and without rule and was promptly tried for heresy. This Anne Hutchinson met a cruel death by Indian massacre.

So unsettled were conditions at this time that brave men feared to travel through New England and asked for public prayers in church before starting

on a journey of even twenty miles, yet Madame Sarah Knight made a journey on horseback from Boston to New York and back again. It was described as a journey "difficult and perilous and full of buggbears to a fearful female travaller." This Sarah Knight was the daughter of Capt. Kemble of Boston, who was set two hours in public streets as punishment for his unseemly behavior, which consisted in his kissing his wife publicly on the Sabbath day upon the door steps of his own home, when he had just returned from a voyage and absence of three years. Madame Knight kept a diary and gives an interesting account of her journey. She rode very late the first night to overtake the Post and describes her reception on reaching her first lodging place; the oldest daughter of the landlord came out, using these words: "What in the world brings you here at this time of night? I never saw a woman ride so late. Who are you and where are you going?" Then she ran upstairs and put on two rings. Returning she sat herself before me that I might see her ornaments. The feminine love of display must have been the same in Colonial times as at the present day. She says she slept in a bedstead so large it almost filled the room, and so high she had to climb on a chair to reach it. She says: "I made but one groan, which was from the time I went to bed until I rose." She also describes her first trip in an Indian canoe. "It so terrified me

it caused me to be very circumspect, setting with my hands fast on each side, my eyes steady; not daring to move my tongue one hair's breath more on one side of my mouth than other nor so much as think on Lott's wife, for a very thought would have over set our whereby." Madame Knight was far ahead of the time in which she lived. She really was a woman of great energy and talent; she kept a school when a woman teacher was almost unheard of; she ran a tavern and



TRIAL OF ANN HUTCHINSON.

a shop, wrote poetry and a diary, cultivated a farm, owned mills and was a sharp business woman. The Virginia women of that day were described as bounteous in size and manner. Women in Colonial days served on the jury and also acted as pall-bearers.

The amusements for the women on the early Colonial days were apple parings, corn huskings and singing schools. A little later, they had the balls and country dances—and very smart functions some of these were, although they did begin in the broad daylight.

The most universal accomplishment of Colonial women was the making of samplers. A century ago it would have been a disgrace for any little girl in her teens not to have a carefully wrought sampler to show.

We are constantly hearing the statement reiterated that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the first association of women ever founded for patriotic purposes. This assertion shows a lamentable ignorance of Revolutionary History, for a century and a quarter ago, before the War of the Revolution, patriotic societies of women were formed all over the country and called "Daughters of Liberty." They showed their patriotism by wearing garments only of homespun manufacture and signing contracts to drink no more

of the taxed tea. One Philadelphia woman wrote to a British officer: "I have not drunk tea since last Christmas nor have I bought a cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington; I know that as free I can die but once, but as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. These are the sentiments of my American sisters." We can scarcely appreciate all it meant for them to abandon the use of tea, for tea drinking in that day meant far more to women than it does now. Tea was brewed from various herbs and used as a substitute for the taxed article.

John Underhill, who lived during this period, expressed his opinion of women in these words: "I received an arrow through my coat sleeve, a second on my forehead against by helmet which my wife persuaded me to carry else I had been slain." He says, "Men are not bound to take their wives in counsel, though they are bound to take their private advice—that is, so far as they see it makes for their advantage and good." And Cervantes said: "Woman's counsel is not worth much, yet he who despises it is no wiser than he should be."

NOTE.—Thanks are extended to Alice Morse Earle, the author of *Colonial Dames and Good Wives*, from which much of the data in this article is obtained. Also to E. A. Wharton, author of *"Colonial Dames,"* and to Mrs. Emory, author of *"Colonial Families."*

State Conferences

Illinois

In response to the cordial invitation extended by the Dorothy Quincy Chapter, the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Quincy in the First Presbyterian Church, October 24th and 25th, 1913, in seventeenth annual conference.

The following officers were present: Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State regent; Mrs. John C. Ames, Vice President General; Mrs. J. H. Hanley, State Secretary; Miss Lyra Brown, State Treasurer; Mrs. G. L. Pegram, State

Historian, and Mrs. N. C. Shumway, State Consulting Registrar.

The guests of honor were: Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Mrs. Willard C. Bloek, Chairman of the National Committee on Liquidation and Endowment Fund, and Miss Florence Finch, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The State regent called the meeting to order and after a vocal solo by Mrs. Mabel Hild and an invocation by Rev.

R. H. Hartley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Marcellus Kirtley, regent of the Dorothy Quincy Chapter, gave a most cordial welcome couched in beautiful language, and ringing with sincerity and patriotism.

At the close of her address she presented Mr. John Wood, the first white child born in Quincy, whose father was one of the early governors of Illinois, and who founded and named the city of Quincy.

Mr. Wood was greeted with much applause by the Daughters and invited to a seat upon the platform.

Mrs. Hanley, the State Secretary, responded to the address of welcome.

Letters were read to Illinois from Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Scott, who were unable to be present and telegrams were sent to each assuring them of the love and devotion of their Illinois Daughters.

Mrs. Ames, Vice President General, and Mrs. Wiles, former State regent, extended their personal greetings.

In the past year, Illinois has been sadly bereft in the deaths of Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Vice President General, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Honorary Vice President General, four Real Daughters: Mrs. Bovee, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Regnier, sixty Daughters, and a memorial hour was set apart to show our loving remembrance. Mrs. Shumway, speaking of Mrs. Noyes; Mrs. Brown of Mrs. Deere; Mrs. Hanley of the Real Daughters and Mrs. Pegram of the sixty Daughters.

Mrs. Nita Lescher of Galesburg and Mrs. Fred Ball of Clinton, delegates to the Fourth Peace Conference in St. Louis, gave most interesting accounts of the great meeting.

At noon an elaborate luncheon was served by the hostess chapter in the church dining room.

After re-convening, the audience were entertained by the John and Dolly Scott Chapter Children of the

American Revolution, who gave in a most charming manner several patriotic songs, exercises and the salute to the flag.

The State Regent, Mrs. Lawrence, then gave her address, which was listened to with the most profound attention and a feeling akin to sadness, as it was her farewell address as State Regent, and she is so beloved by all the Illinois Daughters that it is with great regret they see her lay down the gavel as presiding officer. Her presentation of the aims, objects and ideals of our organization elicited great applause.

She was followed by our President General, Mrs. Story, who in a most happy manner expressed her pleasure at being with us, and her greetings were received with great enthusiasm, the audience extending her a royal welcome.

Mrs. Bassett, the Historian General, was next on the program. By her manner she completely captured all hearts, while her address was an intellectual treat, and is destined to bear fruit in the good work to be done along historical lines.

Then came reports of the committees, space not permitting me to mention all of them. But Miss Finch, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave a most interesting account of her work, and the changes made by the new management, and all felt that under her capable chairmanship with its new name and new dress the magazine can not but be a credit to the organization, and worthy of the patronage of every Daughter.

Mrs. Block, National Chairman of the Liquidation Endowment Fund Committee, reported that Illinois had given from the twentieth Congress to October 1, 1913, \$4,386.21 by the certificate plan.

Friday morning the Conference was opened with prayer by Rev. N. N. Riggs and music by Mrs. Knapheide, Miss Tompkins and Mrs. Lusk, after which came the report of Mrs. Frank

Orr, Chairman of Continental Hall Committee, who reported that \$2,670.15 had been given by the State to that fund since last Conference.

Mrs. John P. Hand, Custodian of the Southern School Fund, reported \$2,151.75 as having been given to the mountain schools in the last year, which includes a \$1,000.00 perpetual scholarship given by Mrs. George A. Lawrence to the Hindman School, Kentucky, to be known as the Letitia Green Stevenson scholarship in honor of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Honorary President General who gave to the Daughters of the American Revolution such splendid devotion.

All other committee chairmen gave equally as good reports along the different lines.

The Conference was greatly shocked by the sad message of Mrs. Fairbanks' death, our well beloved Honorary President General, and arose and remained standing, moved by grief and sympathy, while resolutions were passed, instructing the resolution committee, consisting of Mrs. Jessie P. Weber of Springfield, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles A. Webster of Galesburg, to draft resolutions of sympathy to be sent to the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and family. The conference then adjourned for luncheon, which was served by the hostess chapter.

After re-convening, Mrs. J. E. Gross of Chicago spoke of the memorial to Clara Barton, Founder of the Red Cross Society, which will be in the form of the Clara Barton Science Building and a chair of Biology and Bacteriology at Rockford College at Rockford, Illinois.

After chapter reports were given, came the nomination and election of officers, the first in order being nominations for Vice President General.

Mrs. Ames took the chair during the absence from the room of the State regent. Mrs. Ives, of the Rebecca Parke Chapter, in beautiful, glowing words

placed in nomination for that high office Mrs. George A. Lawrence, which was seconded practically by all the chapters present. The Chicago Chapter nominated Mrs. Frank McMullen, but she immediately withdrew her name and moved that the nomination of Mrs. Lawrence be made unanimous. This was done, and the Chair appointed a committee to escort Mrs. Lawrence to the platform, where she was greeted with round after round of applause. She briefly but with much feeling, thanked the Daughters for their confidence.

Mrs. Butler of the Peoria Chapter, in a very complimentary manner, nominated Mrs. George T. Page of Peoria for State regent, which was seconded by all the chapters and no other candidates being named, Mrs. Page was elected unanimously, the enthusiasm shown by the audience assuring her of the co-operation of Illinois' fifty-two chapters, representing over 5,300 Daughters.

Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen of Rock Island was elected State Vice Regent amidst much applause. And the following state officers were elected without opposition: Mrs. J. H. Hanley, Monmouth, State Secretary; Mrs. T. D. Woodruff of Quincy, State Treasurer; Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton of Freeport, State Historian, and Mrs. N. C. Shumway, Chicago, State Consulting Registrar.

The invitation of the Elgin Chapter for the meeting of 1914 was accepted, and the Conference adjourned.

An account would be incomplete without a mention of the reception given in honor of the national and state officers in the former home of Governor Wood, now the Historical Building, which was greatly enjoyed, and an automobile drive through the parks where the Indian mounds are a great attraction, and which for beauty are surely unexcelled in the state.

Among many other courtesies shown the state board were copies of a re-

vised version of "Illinois," with the compliments and autograph of the author, Mr. Frederie K. Steele, whose wife is a loyal Daughter of the Kaskaskia Chapter of Chicago. Take it all in all, there have been but few state

conferences which equalled that of Quincy for harmony, work accomplished, enjoyment and perfect arrangement.—(MRS. J. H.) SARA BOND HANLEY, *State Secretary.*

Ohio

The fifteenth Ohio State Conference was held at Canton, the home of former President William McKinley, October 14th, 15th, and 16th. The conference was called to order by the State regent, Mrs. Kent Hamilton, of Toledo. Mrs. Mary P. Martin, regent of the Canton Chapter, made the address of welcome. Canton has no Revolutionary history, but will always be remembered as the home of President McKinley.

Judge Henry W. Harter, on behalf of the citizens of Canton, welcomed the Daughters in a fine address. The State regent's address told of the 4,000 Daughters, mostly descendants of the 35,000 Revolutionary soldiers who came to Ohio. Some of these Daughters still hold the land which was given to their ancestors.

Mrs. Thomas Kite made the next address and spoke of the wonderful work done by the Children of the Republic Committee. The President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, gave an inspiring address and spoke of McKinley with loving pride. She also spoke of the many National Officers of Ohio and how much Ohio had done for Continental Hall. She announced the forming of one new chapter, the "New Connecticut," of Painesville, Number 58.

The State historian reports fifty-five tablets erected, 2,318 soldiers' graves located, 1,173 marked and 1,140 still unmarked. Five tablets have been placed this year.

Ohio has had the greatest celebration of the year at Put-in-bay, in laying the cornerstone of the Perry Monument. The report ended with a plea to mark every soldier's grave, so that every man, woman and child could see that they served their country in its greatest need

and helped to found the greatest nation on earth.

The historian has had the fifteen annual conference reports bound in three volumes. The Patriotic Education Committee made its eighth annual report full of the good that the different chapters have done. A plea was made by Mr. Baut for the marking of Fort Laurens, the first fort erected by Americans within the present Ohio boundaries. The committee on systematic marking of the Harrison Trail report the unveiling of an imposing tablet to mark the old Pioneer Tavern where General Harrison made his headquarters in his march to the lake country during the War of 1812.

On June 14th, Flag Day, the Dolly Todd Chapter of Tiffin, unveiled a tablet to mark Old Fort Seneca, where one hundred years ago General Harrison awaited the dispatch from Commodore Perry, telling of his victory on Lake Erie. The report of the committee on the Old Trails Road was very encouraging.

The report of the Girl Home Makers, the chairman reports that "What Ohio has done in the last twenty-four months would read like a fairy tale."

The report on "Welfare of Women and Children" has been very fully reported. Much has been done in regard to proper dancing and strong effort has been made to have women superintendents for institutions for women.

The vice-regent reported the beautiful marble medallion of Mrs. Murphy presented to Continental Hall by the Cincinnati Chapter. Ohio Chapter has paid in all to Continental Hall \$4,195.17.

We have only three Real Daughters now living. The Committee on Children and Sons of the Republic is doing won-

derful work with it clubs. Ohio has given \$2,125.10 to the George Washington Memorial. One hundred two delegates were present at the Conference and ten National officials.

Oberlin has invited the conference for next year. Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Kite

were appointed to send a floral tribute to the last resting place of President McKinley.

Mrs. Brant and Mrs. Barber gave a delightful reception to the delegates.—
MRS. W. W. BOLLES, *State historian.*

New Jersey

The annual fall meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, Saturday, October 11th, 1913, celebrating the twentieth anniversary of Camp Middlebrook Chapter. The chancel was handsomely decorated with flags and plants. The flag ceremony was observed, during which time two young women, Mrs. Herman Oppenheim and Miss Helen Olendorf, entered the church wearing the flags of the Society and the Nation to the platform, where they were appropriately draped.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General; Mrs. William Libbey, Vice President General; Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, State regent and Miss Ellen L. Matlock, State Vice-regent, were present and the following guests: Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, Historian General, whose address was fine, noble and imposing; Mr. John Lenord Merrill, President New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution, who made a most pleasing address and Miss Florence G. Finch, Chairman Magazine Committee, who made an earnest and sincere address on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine; Mrs. Thomae, State Historian, gave a history of many of the chapters of New Jersey and their localities, very valuable and interesting. Mrs. Putnam spoke briefly, saying that for forty years she had been in New Jersey, and that she belonged to New Jersey. A telegram of greeting and regret at her unavoidable absence was read from Mrs. Hawkesworth, President of the Colonial Dames of New Jersey.

Mrs. Libbey eulogized the memory of Miss Ellen Mecum, and mentioned the importance of completing the fund for the Ellen Mecum Memorial.

Mrs. Steelman, President of the Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the Ellen Mecum Fund, made a report of its progress.

She also presented the idea on behalf of Mrs. Beckett, regent of Oak Tree Chapter, who could not be present, that all the Patriotic Organizations of the United States be asked to unite in asking the Government to reproduce Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell at the Panama Exposition, to be held in San Francisco 1915 and that the Patriotic Organizations above mentioned contribute to a fund for purchasing a replica of the Liberty Bell to be left in the Building and presented to the city of San Francisco at the close of the Exposition.

The State regent made the response to the address of welcome and mentioned that three new chapters had been organized in New Jersey. There have been 127 new members since January and 27 deaths. She said that following a suggestion of Mrs. Fairbanks', it was an unwritten law that each member of her chapter, the Essex Chapter, should give upon joining, five dollars to Memorial Continental Hall; that Essex Chapter had in this way contributed \$250 and would thus continue as new members were added. She commended the plan to other chapters. She also said that the Penny-a-day scheme was the easiest way to raise the debt of Memorial Continental Hall.

The State vice regent spoke of the windows for the New Jersey room, Me-

morial Continental Hall, exhibiting plans, and asked for a hearty co-operation in finishing this room in a worthy manner befitting its present condition. She knew that the New Jersey Daughters would respond graciously and generously as had ever been their custom, but she felt it obligatory upon her, who had originated the idea of using the wood of the "Augusta," and had given so much of her time, lovingly and willingly, to the work while in progress, to advocate with all her power its completion in a manner worthy and appropriate.

The President General, in her gracious address, said that special ties of affection bound her to the state of New Jersey. She mentioned the Penny-a-day scheme for raising the debt on Memorial Continental Hall and also said that if every Daughter would contribute one dollar and a half, the debt could be raised.

She expressed her desire that the D. A. R. might give a flag to float over the fleet opening the Panama Canal, to be called a Peace Flag. A flag of the nation with a border of white. The idea met with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Story received a great bunch of roses from Camp Middlebrook Chapter and another of chrysanthemums from Mrs. Levanus Ayars.

The motion was carried to propose

Mrs. Libbey's name for re-election as Vice President General.

A letter of greeting from the first State regent of New Jersey, Mrs. William W. Shippen, was read.

Miss Anna C. Todd, regent of Camp Middlebrook, gave an address in which she said: "To me has been given the privilege of extending to you all a hearty welcome to this our twentieth birthday anniversary.

Especially do we want to thank our President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, and our Historian general, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett for responding so graciously and willingly to our invitation to be present at this celebration. Camp Middlebrook welcomes all, both Daughters and guests."

She then gave a history of the Camp Middlebrook Chapter.

The invocation was given by the Rev. C. J. Culp.

The meeting opened with an organ prelude by Miss Adela La Rue and the Salute to the Flag in unison.

Mrs. Smith sang two solos with great expression and feeling.

After adjournment, luncheon was served in the chapel.

In the afternoon a reception for the National and State Officers was given by the chapter in the Middlebrook Country Club.—MARY R. C. CLAYTON, *State secretary.*

Work of the Chapters

Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, (Muskogee, Oklahoma), has a membership of 62 and since March 1, 1913, has added eleven new members, expecting before the end of the year to increase its membership by several more.

At the December meeting our State regent, Mrs. Redwine, of McAlester, was present and gave a most interesting talk upon the National and State D. A. R. work.

This chapter is especially interested in the marking of the Irving Trail. Washington Irving and his party came to

Ft. Gibson, seven miles east of here, in 1832 and Col. Holden of that place has erected there a monument upon the site of Irving's tent. From this point the route westward through Oklahoma passed near here, the party crossing the Verdigris river about four miles from Rex, Okla. One of the old landmarks along the route is the old Chief Jolly place, where Gen. Sam Houston and his Cherokee wife resided in 1827. Irving gives an account of this trip in his "A Tour on the Prairies."—LUCY A. LINDHARD, *registrar.*

Charles Carroll Chapter, (Delphi, Indiana)—This chapter has endeavored to maintain a high standard from its organization, and the energy, enthusiasm, and faithfulness of its members has usually been rewarded with success in whatever has been undertaken. The regent, Mrs. Nathaniel W. Bowen, is devoted to the interests of the chapter, and has the loyal support of each member. The membership now numbers thirty-three, of whom nine are non-residents. The first bride of the chapter is Mrs. Harry Shultz of Logansport, to whom a spoon was presented with the love and congratulations of the chapter.

Nine regular meetings have been held during the year. The anniversary meeting was held on January 28th at the home of Mrs. Myron Ives, where it was organized three years ago with thirteen members. Mrs. Charles E. Angell was assistant hostess this year and the usual custom was observed of each expressing a good wish for the future of the chapter, before cutting her slice of the birthday cake. A Patriotic Service was held on the Sunday evening preceding the Fourth of July, at the Baptist Church, in which all the churches united. The children of the chapter assisted in the program with a flag drill and speeches.

The course of study for last year upon our Dutch colonization, proved to be full of interest and humor. An in-door picnic was held on the third floor of the home of the regent, in which all of the families united, both old and young, in having a general good time. A decided Dutch tone was given to the occasion by the costumes, songs, speeches, games and refreshments.

The committee on Patriotic Education (Mrs. Harriet B. Gros, chairman) have recently presented two flags in D. A. R. standards to rooms 5 and 7, with appropriate talks to the pupils by Mrs. Gros and Mrs. Florence Lathrop and the regent.

Seven copies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, which

is in charge of Mrs. Love C. Caulkins, are taken in the chapter.

Fifty dollars was given towards the debt on Continental Hall. Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell of Camden gave a Penny-a-Day contribution, and the balance was raised chiefly from a lecture given by our State regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson. A copy of her art book, Italian Pictures and Their Story, was given to the Public Library, where a shelf is reserved for the books and magazines of the chapter. Five dollars was given to the Caroline Scott Memorial fund, and five dollars towards the furnishings of a Rest Room for Women in the Delphi Court House. A fine of five cents is requested of those who are not present at roll-call, which is added to the fund of the flower committee.

An informal reception to the public was held on New Year's Day at the home of the regent and February 22nd was observed by a Colonial Sewing Bee at the home of Mrs. T. J. Ryan.—MRS. MARY C. HOOD, *historian*.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, (Dayton, O.)—The members of this chapter were in the midst of their activities and interests when the overwhelming calamity, the flood of last March, changed our fair city of homes, of peace, of plenty, into a scene of desolation that no pen, or tongue, can adequately portray. With appalling suddenness the waters invaded the homes of many of the devoted Daughters of this chapter. Stunned, bewildered, they gazed upon the ruin of their treasures, the wreck of their "Lares and Penates," but not for long; straightway they turned to help those who had met with greater disaster, the many who were made homeless and destitute. In every way in their power, they ministered to the distressed and, those of this chapter who were beyond the reach of the pitiless waters opened wide their hospitable doors and bade the stricken ones enter, were they friend or stranger.

Notwithstanding the great calamity, this chapter has made a good record the

past year. Some fine papers were given, notably one on "The Santa Fe Trail," which, by request, has been read before several chapters.

A "Children of the Republic" club was, for a time, successfully conducted, but later was united with a larger and older organization doing similar work.

The chapter offered the usual prizes to children of the eighth grade for the best essays on patriotic subjects.

"The Winter at Valley Forge" was the last subject given. In view of the flood, interruption of schools, and destruction of reference books, the committee did not expect a response but, at the appointed time, four hundred and eighty-six essays were received. Some of them had great merit. No doubt the darkness, hunger, cold and privations the children had endured during the flood, gave them a keen appreciation of the physical suffering and enabled them to draw graphic pictures of that terrible winter at Valley Forge.

A "Home Makers" class of girls—uniformed—has been organized, which promises to be a great success.

The chapter increased its subscription to the School for Mountaineers, in the past year. It also contributed eighty-nine dollars toward the maintenance of Memorial Continental Hall.

Last Washington's Birthday, our regent invited this chapter and its friends to her attractive home, where a Martha Washington tea was enjoyed. On the coming anniversary, she has arranged to have a play given in one of her spacious rooms, for the benefit of the Home Makers.

We take pleasure in the fact that our ex-regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Carr, is State chairman of Conservation Committee.

The historian has recorded eight new names during her term of office. From thirteen original members the number is now sixty-eight.—(MRS.) RUTH M. LIV-EZEY, *historian*.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, (Ann Arbor, Mich.)—During the year just closed this chapter again gave a half

scholarship in the Berry School for mountain whites and also brought Mrs. Ida V. Woodbury to Ann Arbor for a public address on the mountaineers of the South. To the Grand View School, Tennessee, we had the pleasure of presenting a large picture of Lincoln. In the sane Fourth of July celebration of our city, the chapter had charge of the patriotic program, and we felt that the children were interested in the ceremony of the hoisting and lowering of the flag; the explanation of the bugle calls, the singing of national songs, and the selection read from the Declaration of Independence.

The regents of the University of Michigan granted the petition of the chapter that the name "Mason Hall" be restored to the north wing of University Hall, thus returning to prominence the name of the first governor of Michigan.

With the permission of the State regent our chapter has approached all the chapters in the State on the subject of contributing to the library of Continental Memorial Hall, books dealing with the interests of Michigan, a subject almost unrepresented in this library.

The death of three beloved members has saddened our year—Mrs. Ellen Weakley White, who died December 11, 1912; Mrs. Lavina L. Childs Campbell, who died January 24, 1913, and Mrs. Martha D. Spencer Oswald, who died March 5, 1913.

During the year the chapter has welcomed twenty-one new members, including four transfers, giving a membership of 132 in January, 1914.

The chapter had ten members present at the D. A. R. Congress in 1913. The George Washington Club, Children of the Republic, had purchased with their earnings a wreath which they delegated our regent, Mrs. William H. Wait, to place on the tomb of Washington. The very unusual privilege was granted our regent of entering the crypt and placing the wreath on the tomb itself.—HELEN A. SULLIVAN CUMMING, *historian*.

The Esther McCrory Chapter, (Amarillo, Texas), was organized with sixteen members in April, 1911, at the home of, and by, Mrs. James Lowry Smith (Marie Bynum) for whose ancestor the chapter was named. The father of Esther was Captain Thomas McCrory of the North Carolina Continental Troops and the family were of Irish nobility.

Eight meetings are held each year, the programs consisting of United States historical topics. Professor J. A. Hill, history instructor in one of our State Normals has favored us with two most instructive lectures (to which the public was invited), one upon the "Critical Period in United States History," the other an illustrated lecture upon "Washington and His Times."

Aside from an elaborate reception given in honor of the chapter, and two most beautiful luncheons, tendered the members, our regent, Mrs. James L. Smith, has been untiring in her efforts to make her chapter most worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her aim and desire is that we shall ever keep before us the ideals of our forefathers, and foster their spirit by our deeds. She is at present touring the Orient, and being greatly beloved by the chapter, her absence is keenly felt.

We have contributed one hundred and twenty dollars to our University Scholarship Fund; twenty-eight dollars to a marker on the King's Highway; twenty dollars to Memorial Continental Hall; twenty dollars to Berry School, and nine dollars and fifty cents to our City Civic Work. We have more subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE than any other chapter of the same size in the State. Our membership now numbers thirty-eight.—**MRS. SAM L. SEAY, secretary, and MRS. THOMAS CURRIE, registrar.**

Rebecca Dewey Chapter, (Three Oaks, Michigan)—This chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. M. H. Olmstead by Mrs. James P. Brayton, our State regent, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We organized July 9, 1909, with fourteen charter members, only one of whom we lost by death—Mrs. Emily Paddock Ingersoll, who died in 1910.

The officers for 1909 were as follows: Regent, Mrs. Helen S. Stevenson Olmstead; vice-regent, Mrs. Martha Kinney White; secretary, Miss Grace E. Bradley; treasurer, Mrs. J. Wood Smith; historian, Mrs. Caroline S. Chamberlain; registrar, Mrs. Ida Grover Paddock; chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Little; directors, Mrs. Ellen Russ, Miss Dora Love, Mrs. Lillian Stebbins.

In choosing a name for our chapter, the fact that Three Oaks, at the end of the Spanish-American War, secured the "Dewey Cannon" by giving the largest rate pro capita of any town, our secretary was instructed to write Admiral Dewey, asking that he suggest the name; in reply a very kindly letter was received from both Admiral Dewey and his sister, Mrs. Greeley, of Vermont. We chose the name, "Rebecca Dewey," a great grandmother of Admiral Dewey.

We, as a chapter, feel our name to be, not only connected with history of the Township of Three Oaks, but with the history of the Nation, also. We now number twenty members. Two have been taken by death—Mrs. Ingersoll and Miss Emma Samson.

Our chapter is peculiar in this respect—our members are in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island—even Alaska and California claim some of them; with few exceptions leaving most of our resident members elderly ladies, yet we have held our meetings and have donated to the following objects: Memorial Continental Hall, Martha Berry School, Michigan Room in Continental Hall, Mrs. Caroline S. Harrison Memorial, Fund for Real Daughters of Revolution, presented High School with copy of "Land We Live In," the Bronze Seal of Michigan presented to University, Ft. St. Joseph and Battleship Michigan.

We have placed flags on the breasts of our dead soldiers of the G. A. R.; assisted in their Decoration Day. Given

the "Evolution of the Flag" by Mrs. Brayton, for benefit of schools, and written articles for our paper on patriotism, etc.

Our officers for the year 1913-14 are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Martha K. White; vice-regent, Miss Grace Allen; secretary, Miss Grace Bradley; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. L. Stevens; registrar, Mrs. M. H. Olmstead; historian, Mrs. Donna Barnes; chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Little (84 years of age, elected for life by chapter); directors, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Whitehouse.—*GRACE E. BRADLEY, secretary.*

Battle Creek Chapter (Battle Creek, Mich.).—On August 21st, 1913, the Battle Creek Chapter erected a boulder upon the old Indian Trail between Detroit and Chicago to mark the ancient highway and to perpetuate the memory of the road over which emigration came into Michigan and pushed farther and farther into the wild frontier of the early part of 1800, and on into the great northwest.

The dedication of this monument was attended with appropriate exercises,

Mrs. Winifield Harvey reading an interesting paper upon the history of the territorial road from the days when the red man traversed silently a narrow pathway through the forest, with his worldly goods upon his only vehicle, two poles strapped to his pony's back and dragging along behind, until to-day when that trail is a wide and beautiful highway across one of the richest states in the Union; where the noisy honk of the automobile and the whirling dust would efface forever the memory of a mossy pathway through a silent forest.

The boulder stands close to the roadway near the site where the Battle Creek Chapter, D. A. R., hopes to build a chapter house. A bronze tablet upon

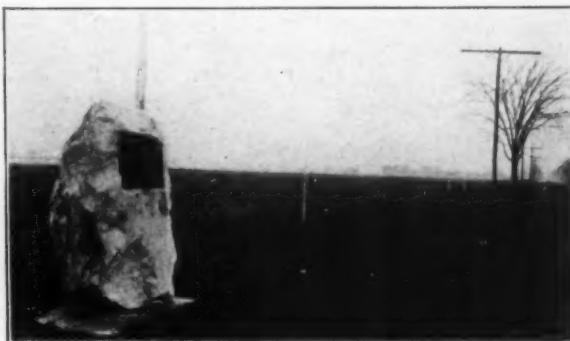
the face of the stone bears the following inscription:

This stone marks the Old Territorial Road, one of two lines by which emigration came into Michigan.

The Battle Creek Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicates it to the Pioneers of Calhoun County, 1913.

In the left corner is the insignia of the D. A. R.

In this way the D. A. R. hopes to keep forever green the memories of the past by reclaiming from the path of civilization those old historic landmarks and erecting thereupon suitable monuments which shall bear testimony to the fact of our realization of the debt we owe those hardy pioneers whose privations



TERRITORIAL ROAD MARKER,
Erected by the Battle Creek Chapter.

and hardships of yesterday made possible our luxuries to-day.—CLARE BRIGGS, historian.

Pawnee Chapter (Fullerton, Neb.).—Was organized with thirteen members, March 28th, 1912, at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. Albert E. Bryson.

The State regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, was present to assist in the organization. Mrs. W. H. Xanders, regent, and Mrs. George H. Thomas, treasurer, of Platte Chapter, Columbus, Neb., were guests of honor.

The chapter took its name from the old Pawnee Indian reservation on a portion of which the town of Fullerton was built.

We have eight resident and twelve non-resident members; our non-resident members are scattered from coast to coast, two living in Washington, D. C., one in the State of Washington, one in Arizona and one at Long Beach, Calif. Being small in numbers, we did not undertake much work for the first year; however, we have met in a small way many of the demands and have added our mite, a donation of five dollars (\$5.00), toward the liquidation of the debt on our National Home, Memorial Continental Hall.

We have contributed to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, Mrs. Woodbury School for Mountain Children, and the Nebraska-Wyoming State Line Markers. We are assisting our State regent, Mrs. Warren Perry, in compiling a history of the State of Nebraska by stories of early reminiscences of which this section of the State abounds.

We are making a copy of the records of births, marriages and deaths to be conserved by the State Society of D. A. R.

We are planning to place of copy of rules for the use of the flag, the days upon which it should be displayed, the significance of the stars and bars with the salute to the flag, printed on cards and hung in each school room.

During our first year we held nine regular meetings, with two extras.

Our social affairs have been both interesting and beneficial to our chapter. One of these was a colonial party in honor of Washington's birthday, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Bryson. Another was a colonial luncheon given at "Alamo Lodge," the country home of one of our out of town members. An interesting feature of this was the blazing the way by tacking flags to the telephone poles, which not only pointed out the way but showed the whole country that something "patriotic" was going on at Alamo Lodge.

The historian, Mrs. S. S. Hadley, entertained the chapter at luncheon at

her home in Cedar Rapids the past summer.

Mrs. J. Dudley Barnes and Mrs. Frank G. Frame entertained at colonial luncheons during the year.

Independence Day was celebrated at the home of the regent by a picnic given by the members of the chapter to their families and friends, numbering about sixty.

We were represented at the State Conference at Lincoln by the regent and two delegates, and at the Continental Congress at Washington by Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. S. S. Hadley, historian.

The chapter hopes in the near future to erect a boulder in Fullerton to mark the site of the ancient Pawnee Indian village that was located at this place.—*MRS. S. S. HADLEY, historian.*

Pomona Chapter (Pomona, California).—Was organized January 15, 1912, and has held nine monthly meetings each year, beginning with October, the last being an all-day meeting for election of officers, held at the country home of the historian.

In March, 1913, the regent, Mrs. L. A. Colwell, entertained most delightfully with a literary tea in honor of Mrs. Helen Daily, Pomona's delegate to the Continental Congress. Upon her return from Washington she presented the chapter with a large photo of Continental Hall, which will be framed similar to the charter.

In May, 1913, the chapter gave an open air luncheon in beautiful Ganesha Park, Pomona, to meet its nearest neighbor, the San Antonio Chapter of Ontario and visiting daughters. The following October the compliment was returned with a hallowe'en luncheon. The next week Pomona Chapter gave a four course luncheon at the residence of the recording secretary, in honor of the California State officers, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Thayer.

The chapter has lost a charter member by death, Mrs. Alice Brown Andrus, and two by transfer.

Walter Thayer Chapman is the chapter's first born.

Pomona Chapter's finances are most satisfactory. It has met all the society's obligations; contributed towards furnishing the California room in Continental Hall; and is now conserving its resources in order to assist in maintaining National D. A. R. headquarters for ten months, in 1915, at the Panama Pacific Exposition, in San Francisco.—*MRS. A. W. K. FOX, historian.*

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa).—Following is the second report of our chapter, 1913.

We were called upon to mourn our honored chaplain, Mrs. Ruth Emily Blake Hallett. She was held in high regard for her many lovely qualities.

We feel that we can look back upon the last twelve months with pride, although we are still young. We organized in 1912, with fourteen members, and now we have thirty-two. We hold our meetings monthly. Our year book programs are instructive and interesting. There were three social gatherings, a Thanksgiving party, February 22nd a colonial party, and Memorial Day the veterans of the Civil War were our guests at a dinner.—*CLARA HAMLER BROWNELL, regent.*

Unicee Sterling Chapter (Wichita, Kans.).—This chapter is one of the largest in Kansas, was organized Oct. 31, 1896, and has had a steady and prosperous life. We have a membership of 153, 120 of whom are active resident members. We have two Real Daughters.

Our meetings are held monthly at the homes of members and after the business a program and refreshments are served.

We celebrated Mother's Day, Flag Day, and other holidays, but George Washington's birthday party was our greatest festive occasion. On Feb. 21st we gave a banquet at the spacious Riverside Club to which we invited the Sons of the American Revolution, and the husbands or escorts of our mem-

bers. One hundred were seated at the table which was arranged as a hollow square.

Mrs. E. B. Jewett, regent, and the Rev. A. M. Brodie, of the First Presbyterian Church, presided. A delicious turkey dinner was served, with Washington pie, decorated with a flag, for dessert.

Following the dinner, Dr. Brodie made an eloquent address on the life of Washington. Mr. Claude Stanley sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and Mrs. Murray Kirkwood sang two charming selections. The program closed with living pictures, the wives of our Colonial presidents.—*MRS. MARY C. SNEDDEN, historian.*

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pa.).—Under the capable leadership of our regent, Mrs. R. W. Fredricks, we have enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable year.

We have lately added six new members and have several more whose papers are pending. Our programs have contained many fine original papers which have been instructive as well as entertaining.

On Memorial Day this chapter gave a dinner to the G. A. R. at the Commercial Hotel, which was one of the most enjoyable events of the year. The dining room, overlooking the picturesque Susquehanna and D. A. R. marker of old "Fort Reid," was tastefully decorated with flags, toy cannon, and miniature tents, making a lovely setting in which to enjoy the delicious dinner and splendid after-dinner speeches and toasts. An occasion that will linger long in the memory of both Veterans and Daughters.

Another pleasing event was a luncheon given by Mrs. Ida Clendenen Young, who entertained the chapter in October.

The November meeting was an anniversary meeting, celebrating the delivery of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," and was held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Hubbard.

Our Washington's Birthday reception was held at the home of our regent, Mrs. Fredericks. After a fine musical and literary program suitable to the day, we enjoyed a splendid dinner and delightful social hour, this being one of the most delightful meetings of the year.

The chapter contributed \$5.00 to the Martha Berry School, at Mount Berry, Ga.

Mrs. Kunkel of Harrisburg presented a copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to our Public Library for the year, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Scott, for many years the regent of this chapter.

We were represented at the Continental Congress by our regent and secretary, Mrs. W. F. Brown.

The writer has been made chairman of the Magazine Committee and is pleased to report three new subscriptions, with more in prospect. We are looking forward with much pleasure to the work this year, hoping to make it even more instructive and enjoyable.—LAURA ELIZABETH LEITZELL, *historian*.

Gilbert Marshall Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.)—On March 29, 1913, Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel, State regent of Arkansas, appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Crawford, organizing regent. At the special request of the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. Crawford's appointment was confirmed by the National Board of Management at its meeting on June 4, 1913. At a preliminary meeting the organizing members voted unanimously to name the chapter Gilbert Marshall, in honor of the distinguished ancestor of the chapter regent, Mrs. Crawford. On December 17, 1913, the Gilbert Marshall Chapter was officially recorded as organized by the Vice President General in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann.

The chapter has twenty-six charter members, and meets the first Friday of each month at the homes of the members. The Gilbert Marshall Chapter

has given ten dollars to the Helen Dunlap School for mountain white girls at Winslow, Arkansas. Two members of the Gilbert Marshall Chapter have been distinguished by the President General, Mrs. Story, who has appointed Mrs. Katherine Braddock Barrow as chairman of the newly created D. A. R. National Committee on Southern Mountain Schools, in recognition of Mrs. Barrow's splendid work in behalf of the Helen Dunlap School for mountain white girls at Winslow. Mrs. Harry Howard Foster has been appointed a member of the D. A. R. National Committee on Revolutionary Relics. The officers of the Gilbert Marshall Chapter are: regent, Mrs. Thomas Dwight Crawford; vice-regent, Mrs. George A. Leiper; secretary, Mrs. George B. Gill; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas N. Doyle; registrar, Mrs. Omer W. Field; historian, Mrs. S. Douglas Knox.—MRS. S. DOUGLAS KNOX, *historian*.

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter (Jackson, Mich.).—On the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1913, the Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter was organized. It was a simple beginning, with only twelve members, but being descendants of ancestors of pluck and courage, this little group, strong in hope and love of the cause, determined to surmount all difficulties and succeed. In less than eight months eighteen new members have been added to the original twelve, while many more are in prospect.

Our officers are, regent emeritus, Mrs. W. H. Withington; regent, Mrs. Norman Flowers; registrar, Mrs. G. V. L. Cady; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Combs; recording secretary, Miss Olive Petit; treasurer, Miss Martha Cook; chaplain, Mrs. Bastian Smith; historian, Mrs. J. H. Clancey.

January 31st, 1914, a luncheon was given in honor of our beloved State regent, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker. Other out of town guests came from nearby chapters, Detroit, Lansing, Leslie, Marshall and Albion, adding to

the interest of our first function.

Mrs. Parker in her address said: "I am especially happy to-day because of my share in this beautiful dream, this vision of a chapter of the D. A. R. in Jackson. There are so many reasons why we needed Jackson. This city is especially prominent intellectually and through her valued civic service. Truly the interpretation of patriotism is social service."

Mrs. G. V. L. Cady, at this time, presented to the chapter the beautiful gavel which contains a piece of the Charter Oak. This presentation was particularly appropriate as the chapter bears the name of a Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Cady's, and a descendant of Gov. Rob't Treat, the Charter Oak Governor of Connecticut. This valued bit of the historic oak came originally from Mrs. Hassick of Jackson, who was a school girl in Hartford when the tree blew down. She gave Mrs. E. J. Weeks a bit of her trophy, who in turn gave it to the chapter on organization day.

We are especially fortunate in our regent emeritus Mrs. Withington and regent Mrs. Norman Flower, both of whom transferred from the Louisa St. Claire Chapter of Detroit to help establish the work in Jackson. Mrs. Flower is giving splendid, efficient service.

In April we will have the benefit of a lecture on Patriotic Education, given by Mrs. Wm. Wait of Ann Arbor.

In June a pilgrimage will be made to the grave of a Revolutionary soldier in the vicinity of Jackson.

As a chapter we do not seek to attain social distinction, but aspire to give service worthy our historic ancestors and to keep burning the sacred fire of true patriotism.—MARIAN SELDEN CLANCY, historian.

Piedmont Continental Chapter, (Atlanta, Georgia)—Under the brilliant and capable leadership of the regent, Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, 1912 and '13 have been years of the most notable achievement in the history of the Piedmont Continental chapter.

While the membership does not exceed fifty, and there are only about twenty-five active members, the continued and unabated zeal of the chapter, aided by the splendid executive ability of the regent, has resulted in much patriotic work during these two years. The crowning event was the presentation of a beautiful Georgia State Flag to the County of Fulton, on December 9th, to float from the magnificent million dollar court house nearing completion in Atlanta.

The presentation of the flag was marked by impressive ceremonies, the chapter regent, State regent and County officials participating.

The regent made a graceful and beautiful speech of presentation, and the Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight accepted for the County.

Mayor James G. Woodward accepted in behalf of the city, and Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, our beloved State regent, in her usual gracious manner, made a brief address.

To inspire a love and reverence for the flag of our country, the regent donated five hundred copies of the Flag Code to the public schools of Atlanta during the past year. Our principal efforts have been for patriotic education, and this chapter made one of the largest contributions for this purpose at the last State conference. We have also bestowed, during the past two years, three scholarships, one for a mountain girl in the Tallulah Falls Industrial School, one at Blairsville Collegiate Institute, and one at Mineral Bluff Industrial School.

This chapter has contributed two-thirds of the total amount given in the State on the indebtedness for Memorial Continental Hall, through the Penny-a-Day fund.

The chapter has been active in doing historic research work. Through the efforts of the chairman, Miss Ruby Felder Ray, two maps of the Cherokee Indian country of 1818, which was then an unappropriated section of the State of Georgia, have been placed in Carnegie Library.

The last two copies of Lineage books have also been placed on the chapter's shelf in Carnegie Library. Through Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight, the chapter has placed on the Emily Park Memorial shelf in Memorial Continental Hall, autograph copies of his latest work in two volumes, "Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials, and Legends."

At the December meeting, Mrs. Brooks's term as regent, having expired, she was presented a beautiful ex-regent pin of artistic design, as an expression of love and appreciation from the chapter. This pin was designed by the State regent and is the first of its kind to be given in Georgia.

At this same meeting, the regent presented each officer of the chapter with a plate in old blue, portraying a picture of Memorial Continental Hall.

As a special gift of appreciation for her unselfish work, Miss Ida Schane was given a chapter bar pin.

This chapter has been especially honored by numbering among its members two State officers, Mrs. S. M. Dean, State vice-regent, and Miss Ruby Felder Ray, State historian. A well deserved tribute has been paid Mrs. Brooks in her appointment as State chairman and member of the National Committee on "Conservation of the American Home."—MISS IDA SCHANE, *secretary*.

Col. Crawford Chapter, (Meadville, Pa.), has recently finished marking its last historical spot. The boulder, being in memory of the man for whom the County is named, bears this inscription:

"In commemoration of
Col. William Crawford
born in Virginia in 1732
burned at the stake by the
Delaware Indians, near Sandusky,
Ohio, June 11, 1782
Revolutionary Soldier,
Friend and Companion of Washington,
brave and distinguished Frontiersman
of Pennsylvania.
This County is named in his honor."

In the fourteen years the chapter has been in existence it has marked the

graves of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in cemetery; placed a boulder with bronze tablet, on the "Indian Trail" over which Washington passed on his way to Fort Le Boeuf (now Waterford); marked with bronze tablets the following historical spots: Old Court House and Jail, Block House, Arsenal, the Gibson Tavern, where Lafayette stopped when here, and which spot now is occupied by the La Fayette Hotel. Besides these they have, with the generous assistance of the General Meade descendants, placed a handsome granite marker on the grounds of the old Meade home; General Meade having been one of ten men to come and settle here May 12, 1778, and start a settlement—our present city bearing the name Meadville.

For several years a prize was given twice a year in the High School for the best composition on a given patriotic subject. Two days are always celebrated by this chapter: Washington's Birthday, and June 2nd, the date upon which Lafayette visited Meadville. It has been our pleasure to meet on several occasions in celebration of the twenty-second of February at the home of one of our members, Mrs. Frances Shippen Hollister. On one of these occasions she entertained us by reading a letter from Benedict Arnold to his then beloved Peggy Shippen. Mrs. Hollister's great, great, grandfather, Joseph Shippen, was Secretary of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from 1762 to 1776, and was a brother of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and father of "Peggy" (Shippen) Arnold.

Perhaps it will be of interest to know that the carpet on the library at Mount Vernon was given by Judge Jasper Yeates of Lancaster, Pa., a member of the family of Mrs. Hollister's mother. The rug was made for, and presented to President Washington, by Louis Sixteenth of France, and the President not being allowed to accept the gift, it was bought by Judge Yeates and used in his bought by Judge Yeates.—LENA BULLOCK THORP, *historian*.



National Old Trails Road Department

Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry,
Chairman National Committee

Marking Daniel Boone's Trail Through North Carolina

MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON
Chairman Boone Trail Committee.

Daniel Boone's Trail through North Carolina, lost for more than a century, has, after two years' research and hard work, been accurately located and marked. The trail begins at his home on the Yadkin River near Salisbury, N. C., and enters Tennessee at Zionville, a distance of 150 miles. It passes through east Tennessee, into Virginia, crossing Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, and ends at Boonesboro.

Not only was the trail through North Carolina lost, but even historians had forgotten North Carolina's leading part in building this new-world Appian Way, over which our forefathers traveled in ever increasing numbers, to open up the great Northwest. With them went law and order, civilization and religion. Surely many a sturdy pioneer took courage, as, watching his blazing camp-fires at night, and cloud-capped Cumberland mountains by day, he remembered how Israel's God had led His chosen people to the Promised Land by fire and cloud.

Daniel Boone was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, but, when quite young, moved, with his parents, to Davie Co., N. C. At the age of twenty-one, with one hundred other North Carolina frontiersmen, he went with Braddock as blacksmith and wagoner on that ill-fated journey to death and defeat in western Pennsylvania. It was on this expedition that John Finley is supposed to have awakened Boone's interest in Kentucky, an interest that ended only with life.

After his return to North Carolina, meeting Judge Richard Henderson, he was employed to spy out Kentucky. Just how many times he went there is not known—but so enthusiastic were his accounts of this highly favored country, that Henderson and his associates called a meeting of the Cherokee Indians at Sycamore Shoals, Tenn. There, in the presence of 1,200 of the tribe, and in consideration of £12,000 in goods, the Indians granted the white men all the



MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON,
Chairman Boone Trail Committee.

lands lying between the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers. It was a bold bid for fortune, as neither the British Government nor the authorities of Virginia or North Carolina would recognize the rights of the Indian to convey land to private citizens. But it was a "far cry to Lochaber," so the purchase was named Transylvania, and Judge Henderson, John Williams, Leonard Bulloch,



MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
State Regent of North Carolina.

William Johnston, James Hogg, Thomas Hart, John Lutterell, Nathaniel Hart, and Thomas Hart, who composed the company, immediately set to work opening up the new territory. On March 10, 1775, Boone, with 30 men, was sent ahead to clear a trail from Sycamore Shoals to the Kentucky River. This was the first regular path into the wilderness, and became forever famous as

the "Old Wilderness Road," or Boone's Trace, or Trail. It was only a narrow bridle path through the thickets, a blazed way in the open timber, and led over Cumberland Gap, crossing Cumberland, Laurel and Rock Castle Rivers at fords which required swimming when the streams were in flood. On April 1st, Boone reached the Kentucky River, and at once began to build Boonesborough on an open plain, where there was a salt-lick and two sulphur springs. The Trail was ended, and he turned his attention to other things, little realizing that he and his band of thirty men had made one of the great historic roads of the world.

So, remembering North Carolina's leading part in the past, it seems eminently fitting that she should, once more, take the initiative in marking her part of the Trail, and in asking her sister States, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, to join her in continuing the work through their territory. Nothing that the N. C. D. A. R. have ever undertaken has met with such widespread enthusiasm and hearty support; no sooner had the chairman suggested that Boone's Trail be marked, than the different chapters subscribed money to carry the work to a successful completion.

Twelve boulders have been placed along the Trail, marked by tablets on which is inscribed "Daniel Boone's Trail from North Carolina to Kentucky, 1769, Erected by N. C. Daughters of the American Revolution."

His cabin near the Yadkin was on a beautiful bluff overlooking the horse-shoe bend of the river, and is almost as wild and isolated now as when the hardy pioneer made it his home. There the first tablet was placed, on the arrow-shaped stone that marks the spot. The next marker is at historic Shallowford, where Cornwallis crossed on his way to fight Greene—and later still, made more famous by Winston Churchill in his book, "The Crossing." The tireless State regent and the chairman went in their cars, and with invited guests, fol-

lowed the Trail, attending and participating in all the exercises, and afterward serving picnic lunches. From all sections the country people gathered to take part; schools attended in a body; the children singing patriotic songs, unveiling the tablets, and having a good time generally. One of the most enthusiastic unveilings was held in the town of Boone, Watauga Co., where the boul-

olina was the real labor of the undertaking, as the chairman found, to her speechless amazement, that no history or map had any record of it. Then began a long and weary hunt through old letters and ancient manuscripts, and still no results. Then the chairman wished she had died when a baby, so she wouldn't have had to explain to the Daughters that she had asked them to



MRS. PATTERSON, MRS. REYNOLDS AND MISS MASLIN, REGENT OF GEN. JOSEPH WINSTON CHAPTER. THE CHILDREN ARE ELIZABETH SHELTON, MARGARET BEAUFORT MILLER AND MARTHA MASLIN.

der was placed in the Court House Square, and about six hundred people were present. Boone lived there several years, and many traditions of him still linger in that most beautiful mountain country. A list of places marked will enable the reader to follow the trail across the State:—1, Home near Yadkin River; 2, Shallowford; 3, Huntsville; 4, Yadkinville; 5, Wilkesboro; 6, Holman's Ford; 7, Elkville; 8, Three Fork Church; 9, Boone; 10, Hedges Gap; 11, Graveyard Gap; 12, Zionville.

Locating the Trail through North Car-

mark a trail that couldn't be found. But the old adage about its being darkest just before dawn held good, and all at once light came. Dr. Archibald Henderson, of Chapel Hill, a descendant of Judge Henderson, sent extracts from family papers—Mr. W. L. Bryan, of Boone, related to the Boones, and an encyclopedia of interesting information concerning him, gave valuable suggestions, while Mr. John P. Arthur, of Asheville, went over the entire trail, interviewing all the old inhabitants concerning it, and writing down all that they

told him; Mr. P. M. Wilson, of Washington, sent government maps, while the State regent and Daughters were tireless in their efforts. With all this valuable and most appreciated assistance, locating the long lost trail became a matter of careful comparison of authorities, and when they agreed—following the Trail and marking it.

It seems strange that the Wilderness Road, naturally one of the most beautiful in the world, and historically one of the most interesting, should have been so long “unhonored and unsung.” Its marking should be a matter of special interest, not only to the States through which it runs, but also to the Western Daughters whose ancestors traveled over it with high hopes and brave hearts.

And because among the Daughters are many grandmothers who may have become weary in well-doing, fearing their recollections of the past have fallen on deaf ears, the chairman, for their encouragement, intends to be personal and reminiscent.

Her earliest childish memories are of wandering through the beautiful box-bordered flower gardens of “Castle Rock,” the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Hugh Graham, of east Tennessee, and listening to stories of the great-great-grandfather, William Bramlette, of Bedford Co., Va., who went to Kentucky with Boone and was killed at Cumberland Gap, where the great boulder that marked his grave, also, strangely enough, marked the spot where Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky come together. There, in the spring, after a course of

To “Hitherto Unpublished Records” may I add the following, found in old records, Vol. II, of the town of Chichester, now Merrimac Co., N. H., and which may aid some readers of the Magazine in her ancestral search?

“Province of New Hampshire,

Rockingham, ss.

May 3rd, 1775

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Chichester in the County and Province aforesaid, met according to notification—Late of warrant April 28, 1775—

Then followed expressions of sympathy and gifts of barrels of flour and pork and beeves to

sassafras tea to “thin the blood,” another course of sulphur, molasses and cream of tartar to improve the complexion, the grandchildren were piled, four deep, on the back of fat, gentle old Bill to ride over Boone’s Trail to the sulphur spring where the final touches were supposed to be given to the physical house-cleaning by its bubbling, evil-smelling waters. That over with, the Trail was followed to the top of Cumberland Gap, for a refreshing look over into Kentucky and back over the green fields of Tennessee. Is it any wonder that locating the Trail was a labor of love with the chairman? or that, back in her mind for many a long year, has been the wish and intention some way, and some time, to mark the beloved road of her heart’s desire? And because the State regent has been so tireless in her help, and practical in her sympathy with the undertaking, that a successful outcome was assured from the beginning, it is fitting that her assistance, as well as that of the other enthusiastic Daughters should be specially acknowledged, as they are deeply appreciated.

It is planned to have the Trail marked all the way to Boonesboro, Ky., by October, 1915, when the sister States, through which the Trail runs, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, will unite in a joint monument and joint celebration at Cumberland Gap, where they hope to be hostesses to very many of the descendants of those brave men who long ago traveled over Boone’s Trail from North Carolina to Kentucky.

be sent to “Our suffering brothers at Boston,” were voted and also that a company be raised, and finally—“Voted John Cram, captain of the town, John Levitt, Lieutenant; David Knowlton, Ensign; Jonathan Stanyan, 1st Sergeant; Joseph Bickford, 2nd Sergeant; Aquilla Mofat, the 3rd, and Jeremiah Sanborn the 4th; John Longmaid the first Corporal, Jeremiah Sanborn, Jr., the 2nd Corporal, Amos Chase the 3rd Corporal, Benjamin Mason the 4th Corporal.

*Test, JOHN CRAM,
Clerk.*

Contributed by Mrs. L. A. S., Shullsberg, Wisconsin.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, provided they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.
2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.
3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.
4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.
5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards, or self-addressed envelopes.
6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors, must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. In answering queries, please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.
8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

1882. SIMPSON-GRAFT. In "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," pp. 22-3. I find the following: My mother's family lived in Montgomery Co., Penna., for several generations. Her family took no interest in genealogy so that my grandfather, who died when I was sixteen years old (1838), knew only back to his grandfather. * * * My mother's father, John Simpson, moved from Montgomery Co., Penna., to Clermont Co., Ohio, about the year 1819, taking with him his four children, three daughters and one son. Hannah was the third of these children and was then over twenty years of age. Her brother, next of age, and now (1885) past eighty-eight, is still living in Clermont Co.—*Gen. Ed.*

1882 (4) McCUTCHEON-JAMISON. Margaret McCutcheon (McCutchen) was married by Rev. John Montgomery Nov. 3, 1795. In the license, issued Oct. 28, 1795, she is spoken of as "daughter of John McCutchen (Calf-pasture)." Augusta Co. Records, Vol. III, pp. 318 and 355. In same volume, p. 394, we find that Feb. 27, 1809, Wm. and Robert Jamison were made administrators of John Jamison.—*Gen. Ed.*

1885. ADAIR - MONTGOMERY. A James Adair, who was the son of Wm. and Mary Adair, both noted Rev. patriots, served in the Revolution from S. C. See "Life of Gen. Edward Lacey," p. 8; also list of S. C. Rev. Soldiers, published in March, 1913 issue.—*Gen. Ed.*

1886. KIBBY (KIBBE). If the wife of

James Kirby received a pension, E. B. can obtain the date of James' death, his approximate age, if not date of birth, as well as his Rev. service, by applying to Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.—*Gen. Ed.*

2093. HUNTERFORD. While I find no record of Thomas Hungerford having served, as stated, I find in the Honor Roll of Litchfield Co., recently compiled by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., the following Hungerford names: James Hungerford of Barkhamstead, p. 42; Stephen Hungerford of Watertown, p. 196; Reuben Hungerford of Winchester, p. 205; and James Hungerford, who enlisted from Woodbury, from some town unknown, p. 233. All the above were of Litchfield Co. While there was an age limit in the Continental Line, limiting service to those under fifty years, the age limit in the militia was raised to 65 years.—*Gen. Ed.*

2094. (3) ROSE - SMITH. Jesse Rose's name is given in Va. Rev. Soldiers, pub. by State Librarian 1912, as having served in the Rev. and having received for his services a Bounty Warrant.—*Gen. Ed.*

2102. BOYD-CORNELL. The Augusta Co. Records are full of references to Robert and William Boyd, but one can hardly tell if it is the one desired or not without a good deal of investigation. In March, 1765, Esther Boyd, orphan dau of Robert Boyd, chose Archibald Huston to be her guardian. She was then 15 yrs. of age. (Vol. I, p. 118.)—*Gen. Ed.*

2399. TAYLOR. There were two men by name of John Taylor who served in the Rev. from Va. See answer to 2847 in this issue.—*Gen. Ed.*

2399. (2) HUPP. There was no John Hupp that served in the Rev. from Va., but there was a George and a Philip Hupp (Hup) who served. (*Va. Soldiers in the Rev.*) There was a John Hupp who served as a private in Washington Co. (Pa.) Militia. See Penna. Archives, Vol. IV, p. 405. As that part of Penna. was so closely associated with Virginia, it is quite possible that this may be the John Hupp desired.—*Gen. Ed.*

2681. RAYNOR-JESSUP. There is no service for a Hugh Raynor mentioned in Robert's New York in the Rev., but the services of Ichabod, Joseph, Josiah, Stephen and William Raynor, all from Suffolk Co., N. Y., are recorded on p. 171. All of them were enrolled in the Minute Men from that county.—*Gen. Ed.*

2681. (3) JESSUP. Isaac and Zebulon Jessup served in the Suffolk Co. Minute Men, according to Robert's N. Y. in the Rev., but Ezenezer, Edward and Joseph Jessup are among those mentioned in the Supplement to N. Y. in the Rev., as having lost their estates through their adherence to the side of the English in the Revolution. It is possible that the names of Henry Jessup and his father-in-law, Hugh Raynor, may be found in the new book, just issued, on the Refugees from New York to Conn. during the Revolution. This book contains a great many names which have not hitherto been published, and will prove a valuable accession to the literature of the Revolution.—*Gen. Ed.*

2681. (5) HENRY HOSACK was taxed as a resident of Cumberland township, York Co., in 1779 and 1780. He was therefore without doubt enrolled in the militia or associators of that county, and his name would be found in Vol. II, Sixth Series, Penna. Archives. Unfortunately, the index to that volume has never been published. The Gen. Ed. would suggest, therefore, that F. J. T. send to the Librarian or to the Archivist, Mr. Luther Kelker, Harrisburg, Penna., enclosing the usual fee for official proof of service of Henry Hosack. The fact that Henry Hosack paid taxes during the years 1779 and 1780 would probably be considered a proof of loyalty by the Registrar General, and would entitle his descendants to admission on his service as a patriot.—*Gen. Ed.*

2709. MCJUNKIN. Robert McJunkin, a native of Scotland, m Margaret Caldwell and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland, where several children were born, and emigrated to America in 1741, settling in Penna. Samuel, one of the sons born before they emigrated, m Anne Bogan, lived some yrs in Cumberland Co., Penna., and then moved to S. C., where he settled in 1755 on Tinker Creek, four miles

from the Union Co. Court House. They had a large family, some of whom were Joseph (q. v.), Jane, Margaret who m Capt. Beaty, and Daniel, who was badly wounded at the Battle of Camden, S. C. Samuel was a J. P. under the Royal Government; but during the Rev., took part with the provinces, and was a staunch advocate for the liberties of the people. He was held a prisoner of war most of the time of the Tory ascendancy in the state and was under Cornwallis' charge at the time of the Battle of the Cowpens. In 1781, he was elected a member of the legislature that met at Jonesboro in 1782. After the Rev., he sold his property to his son-in-law, Capt. Beaty, and started to move to Indiana with some of his children, was taken sick on the way and died in Kentucky, where he was buried beside the public road. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for forty years. His son, Joseph, b Cumberland Co., Penna., June 22, 1755, emigrated with his parents to Union Co., S. C., where he m Mch. 9, 1779, Annie Thomas, dau of Col. John and Jane (Black) Thomas, who was b Jan. 15, 1757. Their ch were Samuel, b Jan. 25, 1780, d June 1, 1815; Ann Jane, b Nov. 16, 1782; John Thomas, b Jan. 29, 1785; Abraham, b Feb. 27, 1787; Wm. Humphries, b 1789, d 1806; Joseph, b Oct. 8, 1791; James Black, b Nov. 20, 1793; Benjamin, b Oct. 20, 1796; Amelia Sarah, b May 3, 1799; David W., b May 2, 1801; and Davis L., b Feb. 16, 1803. Joseph served faithfully under Brandon and Sunter throughout the Rev. and d May 31, 1846. He was an elder for sixty years and the place has been filled by one of his descendants to the present time. Abram McJunkin, fourth son of Joseph, m Margaret Savage, dau of Capt. John Savage, who is said to have fired the first gun at Cowpens. He d Apr. 29, 1859, after having been a ruling elder for thirty-five years and is buried in Cane Creek Cemetery, Union Co., S. C. *Mrs. L. D. Childs*, 2202 Plain St., Columbia, S. C.

2829. (2) WALKER. *Mr. Philip Walker*, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., writes that Col. E. W. Foster, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., has been working on a Walker Genealogy for many years and has much information about the Charlesstown, N. H., branch which does not appear in the town history.

2847. TAYLOR - WATTS. George Taylor, member of the Orange Co. (Va.) Committee of Safety, in 1774, had ten sons, all of whom served in the Revolution, according to the History of Orange Co., Va., p. 253. They were: James, Sergeant Major (who should not be confounded with Col. James Taylor of Va.), Jonathan, Lieutenant; Edmund, Captain; Francis, Colonel; Richard a captain in the Navy (who must not be confounded with Lieut. Col. Richard Taylor, the father of Gen. Zachary

Taylor); John, a lieutenant in the Navy (who must not be confounded with Capt. John Taylor of Va.); William, Major; Charles, surgeon; Reuben, Captain; and Benjamin, a midshipman.—*Gen. Ed.*

2861. (3) WILSON-HUBBARD. As Chambersburg is in Franklin Co., which was part of Cumberland Co. during the Rev., the Matthew Wilson who is mentioned in Penna. Arch., Fifth Series, as serving from Cumberland Co. in the militia, may be the one desired. There is also mention made of one who served in the Cont. Line from Cumberland Co., by name Matthew Wilson. Whether the references refer to the same or two different men only close examination would tell.—*Gen. Ed.*

2901. (2) GRAHAM. If Susannah Graham is a descendant of a Governor of N. C., his name could not have been Graham, as the only Gov. Graham of N. C. was Wm. Alexander Graham, b Lincoln Co., 1804, and Governor in 1845. He was the son of Gen. Joseph Graham, the noted Revolutionary General, who was b Penna., Oct. 13, 1759, moved with his mother, a widow, and six brothers and sisters to N. C. when only seven years of age and settled near Charlotte. He enlisted in the army at age of 19 yrs and served with distinction. At one time, in 1780, he was severely wounded but managed to reach the house of Mrs. Susannah Alexander. In the Pension Application of Philipeau, wid of Charles Polk of N. C., W. F. 5571, "old Mrs. Susanna Alexander" of Mecklenburg Co., N. C., deposed Feb. 7, 1855, that she was b Dec. 24, 1759, and that her husband, John Alexander, and her father, James Alexander, were both in the Rev.; that she knew all the prominent men of Mecklenburg Co. during the Rev. either personally or by reputation and was instrumental in saving the life of Gen. Joseph Graham, father of ex-Gov. Graham, who was cut down by the British near her father's house. She and her mother dressed his wounds and concealed him until he was able to go home; she then piloted him through the woods along a by-way until he got to a road that led to his mother's house. (Why has no chapter of the D. A. R. been named for Susannah Alexander?) Joseph Graham married in 1787 three years after Susannah Graham was born, Isabella Davidson, dau of Major John Davidson, and had twelve children, seven of whom survived him, the youngest of whom was Gov. Graham. Joseph Graham died Nov. 12, 1836.—*Gen. Ed.*

2901. (3) WADDELL. While John, Joseph, James, Mordecai and Nathaniel Waddell are mentioned as having served in the Rev. from Va., no Rev. record is found for Alexander Waddell, either in Va. or in Penna.—*Gen. Ed.*

2901. (8) CROCKETT. In the Supplement to the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers published by the State Librarian, 1913, mention is made of Robert Crockett of Va., who was a Rev. Pen-

sioner, residing in Kentucky, in 1835. For detailed account of his services, write Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.—*Gen. Ed.*

2901. (9) McCLELLAN. While there are two deeds from David and Mary Looney (1763 and 1767) mentioned in Augusta Co. Records, Vol. III, no mention is made of his marriage, neither is David Looney's name among those who obtained a license in Augusta Co. It is possible, therefore, that he may have married in some other county or state, presumably Penna., and that information could be found there as to the ancestry of Mary McClellan.—*Gen. Ed.*

2908. HARRISON - SLAUGHTER - WOOD - TYLER. Mary Wood, dau of James Wood, Jr., and his wife, Mary Rutherford, married Col. Matthew Harrison, an officer in the Continental Army. Their dau, Mary Ann Harrison, m Obed Waite, a prominent official in Winchester, Va., and their daughter, Maria Antoinette Waite, m Washington G. Singleton, a lawyer of Winchester. Cartmell's History of Frederick Co., Va. As stated in the July issue, the Gen. Ed. fails to find any proof that Matthew Harrison served after 1765 in the Army, although he was Justice of the Peace in 1775. (See Augusta Co. Records.) Charles Tyler, Harrison's father-in-law, was undoubtedly too old to have served in the Rev., although he might have performed some civil service.—*Gen. Ed.*

2909. BOOTON. According to the Supplement to Va. Rev. Soldiers, this name is spelled Boughton, Booten, Boughton or Bowton. I find in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers the name of John Boughton as a private in the Rev. from that state.—*Gen. Ed.*

2979. GEIGER. In the "Annals of Newberry," p 473, mention is made of the fact that after the Revolution, Emily Geiger married a planter by name of Threwitts. Nothing is said about his Rev. service, but if G. J. S. will write to the Secretary S. C. Historical Society, enclosing a dollar and asking for the service of a man by name of Threwitts, it may be sent her, although it should be borne in mind that the records in his care give no genealogical information, simply Rev. service.—*Gen. Ed.*

3044 (4) WEBSTER-BACHELDER. Some mistake has been made in the answer to this query which appeared in the January magazine. Daniel Webster was not the son of Joseph Webster, b 1772, but the son of Capt. Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. *Mrs. Eli H. Brigham*, 21 Concord St., Malden, Mass. In Chapman's "Alumni of Dartmouth College," I find the date and parentage given by Mrs. Brigham confirmed. Daniel Webster d at Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. He m (1) Grace Fletcher in 1808; m (2) Caroline Bayard LeRoy in 1829. Ezekiel Webster, his brother, was b at Salisbury, in 1780; m (1) Alice Bridges in 1809;

m (2) Achsa Pollard in 1825, and d at Concord, N. H., in 1829. He was the brother who had imprisoned a woodchuck which Daniel wished released, and finally had agreed to abide by the decision of his father, the old Rev. veteran. After making a lengthy argument and seeing that he had favorably impressed his father, Ezekiel stood back to let his brother plead. Hardly had Daniel begun his impassioned appeal for liberty, equality, etc., before Ezekiel doubted the wisdom of trusting to this method of decision, and before he had finished, the old Captain rose from his chair and with a voice trembling with emotion, shouted, "Zeke, Zeke, let that woodchuck go." The above anecdote was a favorite with all New England teachers of elocution in the '60's and was given at numerous school exhibitions during the Civil War.—*Gen. Ed.*

3104. (9) BLEDSOE. If M. K. will write to G. J. Cisco, Vanderbilt Building, Nashville, Tenn., who is the author of "Historic Sumner Co., Tenn.," she will get all desired information. *Miss C. R. Dillon, Clarkston, Ga.*

3133 and (2) and (3) NELSON - PAGE. In "The Page Family of Virginia," pp. 172-5, the following information in regard to Thomas Nelson, the Signer, his children and grandchildren, is given. Thomas Nelson, b Yorktown, Va., Dec. 26, 1738, was the eldest child of President Wm. Nelson and Elizabeth Burwell. He d at Mt. Air, Hanover Co., Va., Jan. 4, 1789, and is buried at Yorktown. July 29, 1762, he m Lucy Grymes (dau of Philip Grymes, and Mary Randolph, his wife) and they had: William, b Aug. 9, 1763, m 1790 Sally Burwell Page; Thomas, b Dec. 27, 1764, m 1795 Frances Page; Philip, b Meh. 14, 1766, m 1789 Sarah N. Burwell, and moved to Clarke Co., Va. Francis, b June 25, 1767, m ab 1792, Lucy Page and moved to Mt. Air, Hanover Co., Va.; Hugh, b Sept. 30, 1768, m 1799 Eliza Kinloch of S. C. and moved to Albemarle Co., Va.; Elizabeth, b Dec. 26, 1770, m 1788 Mann Page of Shelly, Gloucester Co., Va.; Mary, b Dec. 19, 1774, m ab 1792 Robert Carter of Shirley on James River; Lucy, b Jan. 2, 1777, m 1799 Major Carter Page of Cumberland Co., Va.; Robert, b Oct. 14, 1778, m 1803 Judith Carter and d in Williamsburg, James City Co., Va.; Susanna, b Oct. 3, 1780, m 1806, Francis Page of Hanover Co., Va.; Judith, b May 8, 1782, m 1804, Capt. Thomas Nelson of Oakland, Hanover Co., Va. As will be seen from the above, there was no son John, of the Signer. The names of the four oldest sons were: William, Thomas, Philip and Francis. As a good deal of confusion exists between the children of the Signer, often called Thomas Nelson, Jr., and those of his son, Thomas, I subjoin the ch of the latter and his wife, Frances Page: Thomasia, b ab 1796, m 1821 Bishop William Meade (being his second wife) and is buried in Hanover Co., Va.; Fannie, b ab

1798 and Thomas, b ab 1800, both of whom d unm and Rev. George Washington, b ab 1805, m ab 1835 Jane Crease of Alexandria, Va. After the death of the father, his wid, Frances (Page) Nelson, m (2) Dr. Carter Berkeley of Hanover Co., Va., and had two more children.—*Gen. Ed.*

3174. TRIGG. Stephen Trigg must have been born before 1745, for Aug. 19, 1766, he is mentioned (Augusta Co. Records, Vol. I, p 128) as one of the largest creditors of Henry Fields, and on that account is made one of his administrators. He is witness to a good many land transactions between 1767 and 1777, so must have lived until after that date (*ibid* pp. 451 and 8); is recommended for a Justice of the Peace (*ibid* pp. 157-8) and as the owner of land whose title is disputed, is called to Court during the year 1773. (*Ibid* p. 61.)—*Gen. Ed.*

3185. MULFORD. There was a Col. David Mulford of Suffolk Co. Militia, who was b Sept. 10, 1722, in East Hampton, N. Y., m Phoebe Hunting June 16, 1751 and died Dec. 18, 1778. He was appointed Muster Master of troops in Suffolk Co. in 1775, and Meh. 5, 1776, as First Colonel, he reported to the Provincial Congress that his regiment consisted of 670 privates and 98 officers. His son, David Mulford, who was b Nov. 7, 1754, m Rachel Gardiner and d Jan. 8, 1799. He rose to the rank of Major in the Revolution. There was also a David Mulford of N. Y., whose estate was confiscated because of his Tory proclivities.—*Gen. Ed.*

3185. (2) WARNER. This query was printed through mistake Warren, whereas the question should be what service Dr. Jared Warner performed who was appointed in 1788 to look after the poor of Pomfret, Conn., etc.—*Gen. Ed.*

3193 (2) GILMORE (GILMER). In Aug. 1767, Dr. William Cabell brings in a bill to William Gilmore "to dressing your daughter Eleanor's eye until the 22nd. day; Bord; Trouble; about her interment; coffin, etc. 3 pounds, 15 shillings." (Augusta Co. Records, Vol. I, 166.)—*Gen. Ed.*

3192. (8) HUTCHINSON. Several men by name of William Hutchinson served during the Rev. One served in the Navy; another lived in Spotsylvania Co.; a third received a Bounty Warrant; a fourth, William Hutchison served in the Ill. Division on the frontiers; and a fifth, William Hutcheson also served. All these are mentioned in List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, and may refer to one and the same man; but in that fine work, by McAllister, "Virginia Militia in the Revolution," pp. 75 and 6, we find that William Hutchison of Monroe Co. (now West Va.) supplied for a pension Oct. 17, 1835. In it he stated that he was born in Augusta Co., 1757, volunteered in 1776 under Capt. John Henderson to guard the frontier; began service in May at Cook's Fort; marched across New River through the present Co. of Giles, then thinly

peopled, and served as ranger, being on constant duty. The next spring volunteered under Capt. Archibald Wood to serve so long as the Indians might be troublesome. In the fall the company marched up Bluestone to the settlement near its head to protect the people gathering their fodder, and he was in places where probably few persons except Indians had ever been. He served thus for four years (except that for one year of this time he and two others were detailed as spies by Capt. Wood) ardously and almost constantly ranging back and forth from Cook's Fort to Wood's Fort on Rich Creek. The country was wild and mountainous. Frequently he carried orders in the night when he could hear not far off the yell, the whistle or the weary tread of the savage. If orders were to be sent express he was the one usually selected. During the year that Philip Cavender, Nicholas Woodfin and he served as spies, they would lie at night with no covering but their blankets, no shelter but the forest, the scream of the panther and the yell of the Indian reminding them of their duty to their country. After four years of this service, Capt. Gray of Rockbridge Co., took charge and in the spring of 1782, all signs of the Indian having disappeared, he left the service. When ordered by Capt. Gray to the head of Bluestone, all the soldiers except himself refused to go further after they had marched twenty miles. An old man named McGuire wished to go to the settlement, and David Clay leading the way, a party started thither, but soon found they were being pursued by Indians. Sometimes they were in mud to their knees or in water to their necks to escape. At dark the pursuers set up a tremendous yell, but nothing more was heard from them, and after having traveled forty miles in one day, they finally reached the settlement. Wm. Hutchinson's claim was allowed. This is probably the one desired, although there is record of still another William Hutchinson, who served as Ensign from Loudon Co., Va. (McAllister, p. 269.)—*Gen. Ed.*

3200. (3) MOHLEE-WEAST. There is no mention of the name of Philip Weast in any of its spellings in Augusta Co. Records, although a Jacob Wees is appointed a Road Viewer in 1765 (Vol. I, p. 119). Neither is there any mention of a Mohler, with one exception. John Mohler was married Apr. 16, 1799, by Rev. Daniel Garber to Magdalena Ryanhart. In 1815 he owned lands on South River near the cave where saltpeter works are located (Vol. II, pp. 264 and 357).—*Gen. Ed.*

3210. (2) MULLEN. Michael Mullen was a Rev. soldier from Penna. According to Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. V, p. 218, Michael Mullin was a major of the Fifth Battalion of Berks Co. Associators, May 27, 1780.—*Gen. Ed.*

3214. (3) VAUGHN. There was a Thomas Vaughn who was a Rev. pensioner who resided in Culpeper Co. in 1835. For details of his service write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.—*Gen. Ed.*

3229. (3) FRIEND. There is no Friend Genealogy in the Congressional Library. There is a small one, however, for sale by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., for \$3.00.—*Gen. Ed.*

3231. LYNCH. The great grandfather of Thomas Lynch emigrated to S. C. from Ireland a short time after the settlement of that Colony commenced, although they were Austrian by descent. The emigrant's youngest son, Thomas, accumulated a large fortune which he left to the Signer's father at his death. Thomas Lynch, Jr., was born at his father's plantation on the North Santee River in Prince George's Parish, S. C., Aug. 5, 1740. His mother, connected with the Alston family, died when he was very young and young Thomas was sent to a school in Georgetown, S. C., known as the "Indigo Society School." He showed such ability that when he was only thirteen yrs old his father sent him to England, placing him first at Eton, and then at the University at Cambridge. It was his father's intention to enter his son's name at the Temple, so that on his return he might be able to be of legal as well as pecuniary assistance to many unfortunates whose lack of means often prevent their obtaining justice. But as the troubles between England and the colonies began to arise, young Lynch besought his father to allow him to return home, and he reached S. C. in 1772, when he was only twenty-one yrs of age. Soon after his return he m Miss Elizabeth Shubrick and in 1775, while his father was attending the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, he accepted a captain's commission in the first provincial regiment of troops which was raised in S. C. for the Continental service. Charles C. Pinckney was another captain in the same regiment, and the two young captains went to N. C. to recruit men for their companies. This was quickly done, but here he contracted the bilious fever from whose effects he died so soon thereafter. His father having suffered a stroke of paralysis, he resigned his seat in Congress, and the son, only twenty-seven yrs of age, was unanimously chosen to take his place. He resigned his captaincy and hastened to Philadelphia, arriving in time to vote for and sign the Declaration. The two then started for home, but the father died on the journey, at Annapolis, Md. On his return, Thomas, Jr., with his wife, set sail for St. Eustatia, hoping there to find some neutral ship that would take them to the south of Europe where he hoped to regain his health, but the ship and all of its passengers were never heard of again. (See Dwight's "Lives of the Signers.")—*Gen. Ed.*

3235. DOAK. In Augusta Co. Records, Vol. III, pp. 123 and 4, is an abstract of the will of Samuel Doak, dated Nov. 5, 1771, and probated May 19, 1772. "Farmer"; estate appraised June 10, 1772. Wife Jane, and her three daughters, Elinor, Mary and Isbel; daughter Elinor unmarried; daughters Jane and Elizabeth; oldest son, David; other sons, John, Samuel and Robert. Exrs.: wife Jane, son David and son-in-law, William Brown. Brother-in-law John Finley and John Tate to advise executors. Witnesses, John and James Mitchel, William Tate and John Tate, Jr. David Doak, whose will was dated in 1799, had a son, Samuel, also, as did John Doak, whose will was dated 1804.—*Gen. Ed.*

3235. (2) DOAK-MITCHELL. The above abstract shows that Samuel Doak had brothers David, John and Robert.—*Gen. Ed.*

3235. (4) Write to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Chaplain General, Memorial Continental Hall or The Columbia, Washington, D. C., for information in regard to the "Chalkley MSS." There are several editions, the cheapest being \$16.50 for the three volumes. The History of Rockingham County, Va., by John W. Wayland, Ph. D., can be had by addressing him at Harrisonburg, Va., or by sending to the publishers, Roebush-Elkins Co., Dayton, Va.—*Gen. Ed.*

3240. REA. There is no mention of Joshua Rea in the Index to Penna. Archives, but I find that Robert Rea was a member of a company of Lancaster County militia who marched to the Jerseys in 1776; and in 1781 he was sergeant of a militia company. See Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. VII, pp. 727 and 1076.—*Gen. Ed.*

3239. BUTLER. The name of the father of James Butler who served in the Revolution as a drummer boy was Richard Butler. The family came from near Dublin, Ireland, to this country in 1748. *Mrs. E. F. Armstrong*, 227 Everit St., New Haven, Conn.

3245. (2) ROGERS-TAPSCOTT-CARTER. In the Carter Genealogy to which reference has been made before, there is mention of a Mary Page Carter, who may possibly be the one desired by M. F. R. L. She is the youngest child of six, born between 1756 and 1771, and was the dau of Joseph (not Joseph A.) Carter by his second wife, Lettice Lynton. They lived in Stafford Co., but the son, Joseph Carter (full brother of this Mary Page Carter), b ab 1760-65, settled in Lancaster Co., where he died in 1815. The name of his first wife is unknown, by whom he had a son, Joseph A. Carter (who m. Eliza Chinn Nutt); son Warren and a dau Mary (not Mary Page). His second wife, by whom he had five children: Wm. Henry, John Miller, Robert, Alexander and Frances, was named Frances Everett Carter, and he instructs her in his will to educate the five younger children in as liberal manner as he had the three

older ones. Joseph Carter Sen, who m (1) Margaret Mason and (2) Lettice Lynton, was probably the eldest son of Joseph Carter, of "Daleland," and Anne Pines, his wife. The last, named Joseph, was the youngest son of Capt. Thomas Carter and Katherine Dale, his wife, and "Owned a fine plantation called Daleland near old White Chapel Church, where he lived in considerable style." He was b Nov. 28, 1690, and inherited from his father and grandfather, Major Edward Dale, large possessions in Stafford and Lancaster Counties.—*Gen. Ed.*

3245. (3) It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to notify anyone of the issue in which answers to their questions may appear. It is hoped that each issue of the magazine will be worth the perusal of every Daughter of the American Revolution.—*Gen. Ed.*

3248. (3) See answer to 3235 (4) in this issue for address of author and publisher of History of Rockingham Co., Va. Of course every reader of this magazine knows that a great many records of Rockingham County are only to be found in Augusta, the parent county, for even after the formation of Rockingham Co., the Court was held in Augusta Co., owing to difficulties of travel in the former region.—*Gen. Ed.*

3253. MERRILL-BLACKSTONE-TEAGUE. There was a Thomas Merrill of Nobleborough who was appointed to take an inventory of an estate Apr. 6, 1793. This is the only mention of a Thomas Merrill in Lincoln Co. Probate Records, 1760-1800. He probably lived after 1800, therefore, and one would have to send to the County Clerk of Probate to obtain information. No Teague or Tige, nor Blackiston or Blackstone is found in the Records. There was a Sarah Blackstone, dau of Benjamin and Mehitable, but she was born too early, Dec. 27, 1728, to have been the one desired. It simply shows that at that time the Blackstones lived in Portland, then called Falmouth. Thomas and William Merrill, of Portland, purchased the "Boxer," a British ship taken during the War of 1812. N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. XXVIII, p. 31. Being personally interested in the name, the Gen. Ed. made a thorough search in all accessible books in the libraries of the Maine Historical Society, Maine Genealogical Society and N. E. Hist. and Gen. Society, but failed to find the clew.—*Gen. Ed.*

3254. (3) MEEK-BEEDLE. In Vol. I, p. 95, of Augusta Co. Records, the record is found that in 1762, the following orphans were bound out by order of the court: William Meek to Wm. Warwick; Mary Meek to Andrew Settleton; Martha Meek to James Walker; James Meek to Wm. Wilson, and Jane Meek to Moses Moore. They must have all been under four-

teen yrs of age, because none of them appeared and chose their guardians. On p. 368 of same, mention is made of a Mary Meek who had married a Sharp and was sister of John and Thomas Meek and daughter of John Meek. No reference was found to Joseph Beedle.—*Gen. Ed.*

3257. TARVER. Absalom Tarver of Hancock Co., Ga., received land formerly belonging to the Cherokees in the Land Lottery of 1827. See p. 347, *Fifth D. A. R. Smithsonian Report*

(not Third, as I inadvertently said in the answer to Query 2721 (3) in the April, 1913, issue). The Third D. A. R. Report contains a list of Georgia Soldiers, and the Fifth Report contains additions and corrections to the former list. Both Reports should be owned by every Chapter in the South and West and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., if not at Memorial Continental Hall.—*Gen. Ed.*

CORRECTION.

In the February issue, under Answers to 3210, the Gen. Ed. stated through inadvertence, that the county seat of Washington Co., Pa., was Greensburg. She knew better, but the number of letters received since then, calling attention to the error, are most gratifying, and almost counterbalance the mortification of having made a mistake; for it shows that the subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine not only take it, but *read* it. Washington is the county seat of Washington Co. and has been ever since the formation of the County from Westmoreland Co., Meh. 28, 1781, al-

though the settlement, first known as Catfishes Camp, and later as Bassett, was not named Washington until Nov. 4, 1784. Miss Martha M. Nichol, Registrar of Washington Co., Chapter, D. A. R., writes that Washington is not only the county seat; it is also the seat of Washington and Jefferson College, which was incorporated March 4, 1865, by uniting the two old colleges, Washington, located at Washington, and Jefferson, of Canonsburg, Pa. More particulars about the college and the county can be found in Creigh's History of Washington Co., Penna.

QUERIES

3252. TOPPING-MEEKER. Samuel Topping of Binghamton, N. Y. m Catherine Meeker of N. Y. Their children were Esther, m Edmund Estes; Sanford, m Rachel Quick; Robert Meeker, m Mary Shaw; Elizabeth (Betsey), m J. E. L. Carey. Information wanted of the Meeker family.

(2) CAREY-BETTS-GAGE. James Edward Lynch Carey, b in N. Y. in 1809 was the son of Francis Carey, b in Ireland and Joanna Betts of New Jersey. He had brothers: John, Francis, Robert and perhaps William, two of whom m sisters, Susanna and Margaret Gage of New York. Information wanted of the ancestors of Joanna Betts and Susanna and Margaret Gage. Does either one have Revolutionary records?—*A. S. F.*

3253. MERRILL-BLACKSTONE-TEAGUE. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death with place of each of Thomas Merrill and same of his wife, Sara Blackstone. They had a son Samuel, a sea captain, who married Jane Teague. The Teagues lived at Nobleboro, Maine. The name Teague was sometimes called Tige. This Capt. Samuel Merrill moved to Orono, Maine, ab 1838 and his father Thomas should have been the right generation to have served in the Revolution. Did said Thomas Merrill or his father render Revolutionary service, either civil or military? Both lived in Nobleboro, Me. What was the name of the father of Sara Blackstone and did he render any Revolutionary service? Did Jane Teague's father render Revolutionary service, either civil or military?

(2) BURBANK-GARLAND. Wanted, the names of the brother and sisters of Hazen Burbank. Wanted, data of Hannah Garland's father; probably his name was George. Did he serve in the Revolution? Hannah Garland was b 1764 (†), m Hazen Burbank. When and where? He was b in 1777 either in New Hampshire or Vermont. What was his father's name? Did the father render Revolutionary service? Who was the latter's wife with dates of birth, marriage, and death and places of same of both? Hazen Burbank and his wife Hannah Garland had ten children. Among them were George, b 1814, m Sept 13, 1843 Caroline E. Merrill, b Feb. 14, 1820, at Nobleboro, daughter of Samuel Merrill and Jane Teague; Rachel, m —— Huntington; Margaret, m —— Moore.

(3) KENDRICK-DAVENPORT-AYERS. Wanted, name of father and mother of Rev. Ariel Kendrick, b probably in Coventry, Conn., d in Cavendish, Vt., about 1859, aged at least seventy. He m Anna Davenport and lived for a time at Cornish, N. H. Among their children was James Kendrick who m Hannah Ayers (daughter of Thomas Ayers and his wife Lydia [Bartlett] Ayers). The father of Rev. Ariel Kendrick would have been the right generation to have served in the Revolution. Dates of birth, marriage and death with places, wanted for the father and mother of Rev. Ariel Kendrick, with names of his brothers and sisters and their wives and husbands.

(4) DAVENPORT-AYERS-BARTLETT. Are there any direct Revolutionary ancestors on any of

the following lines: Davenport, Ayers or Bartlett! If so please give dates and places of birth, marriage and death, with the given names of the Revolutionary ancestors, and names of their children with their husbands and wives.—J. H. J.

3254. MERRIMAN-IVES. Wanted, Revolutionary service of Amasa Merriman, Sr., b June 7, 1729 at Wallingford, m Sept. 26, 1750 Sarah Ives, daughter of Stephen Ives. She was b May 29, 1733.

(2) CAVALT-BEEDLE. Was there a Fort Cavalt in Revolutionary times in Ohio? Abraham Cavalt Beedle was named for this fort. He was b in 1791. His father, Joseph Beedle, b 1749, m at Miami Co., Ohio to Mary Meek, d 1826 in Wingate, Fountain Co., Ind. Did he have any Revolutionary service?

(3) MEEK-BEEDLE (BEADLE). Mary Meek, b 1762, m in Miami Co., Ohio, Joseph Beedle, b 1749. In what town were they married? Joseph Beedle later owned 200 acres on the Miami River. He had 17 children of whom 11 lived to adult age. Wanted, name of Mary Meek's parents and Revolutionary service of her father. Who were the parents of Joseph Beedle? Did he serve in the Revolution?—W. E. B.

3255. REID. Information wanted regarding Hugh Reid who came from Ireland in the latter part of the 18th century and settled in Williamsburg District, S. C. When and where was he married and to whom?—S. R. A.

3256. CHENOWETH-Ross. Absalom Chenoweth of Jefferson Co., Ky., m in 1794 Lydia Ross of Berkeley Co., W. Va. Their eldest child, Stephen Ross Chenoweth, was born in 1796. Who were the parents of Lydia Ross and did her father serve in the Revolution?—I. S. C.

3257. TARVER. In the April, 1913, magazine in answer to query 2721 (3) of the Tarver family, the following was given: "There was an Absalom Tarver who received a bounty warrant for land in Hancock Co., Ga., for his Revolutionary services. His name is found in the list prepared by the D. A. R. of Ga., in the third Smithsonian Report of the D. A. R." I failed to find it in the above mentioned list sent out by the U. S. Government and would like to know where the list containing Absalom Tarver's name was found.—T. B. R.

3258. PATTERSON-NEWTON. William Mercer Patterson, b 1775 or 1776, d Sept. 2, 1836, m Elizabeth Newton, Jan. 24, 1809. She was b Feb. 12, 1789. Wm. Mercer Patterson came to Kentucky from N. C. and settled in Harrodsburg when a young man. He had two brothers, John Harry Patterson and Richard Patterson. John Harry Patterson settled in Jessamine Co., Ky. William Mercer Patterson's children were: John H., b 1811; Benj. F., b 1814; Wm. B., b 1817; Elizabeth M., b 1820; Joe b 1822; Lucy,

b 1825; Thomas, b 1827. Names of Wm. Mercer Patterson's parents, and Revolutionary service, if any, desired. (I have heard that the father's name was William.)

(2) POOR-POLK (or POLLOCK.) When the Pollocks emigrated to America the name was corrupted to "Polk" and then to "Poore." Peter Poor (Polk or Pollock), b Mech. 21, 1751, m Mary ——, b June 5, 1753. He came from N. C. or Va. to Ky. and settled near Buenavista, Garrard Co., Ky. His toes were shot off in the Revolutionary War. He was present at the first 4th of July celebration. Where? The names of some of his children were: William Poor, John Poor, b 1787; Elizabeth Pollock Stonestreet Walters, b 1789; Sarah Pollock Crutcher, b 1792. What was Peter Poor's wife's maiden name? More data desired and proof of Revolutionary service.

(3) CRUTCHER. James Crutcher of Berkeley Co., Va., emigrated to Jessamine Co., Ky. He was b Mech., 1752 or 1755. He served in the Rev. War. He m Ann ——, b Aug., 1765. Their children were: Robert, b 1786; Norvell, b 1788; Nancy, b 1790; James, Jr., b 1794; Lucy, b 1798; John, b 1800; Willis, b 1803; Betsy, b 1805; Stephen, b 1807. Some of his family lived in Hardin Co., Ky. Was Ann Crutcher's maiden name "Norvell" or "Poor"? More data and proof of Rev. service desired.

(4) SNEED-NEWTON. Five Newton brothers emigrated from England to America, landed in Va., and settled in different states. One settled in N. C. and had a son named Benjamin Newton, b Aug. 6, 1753, d Aug. 10, 1836, m Lucy Sneed, b Sept. 29, 1763, d Oct. 6, 1826. They had a son Bennett Newton and a daughter Elizabeth Newton, b Feb. 12, 1789, m Jan. 24, 1809 Wm. Mercer Patterson and lived in Hardin Co., Ky. Who were Benj. Newton's parents? Was he or was his father a Rev. soldier? Would like Sneed family data.

(5) CASSEL. Jacob Cassel, d 1818. His wife, Margaret ——, d 1819. They lived in Frederick Co., Md., about 28 miles west of Baltimore and were members of the German Reformed Church, afterwards converted to Methodism. Was he a Tory during the Revolutionary period or did he serve in the Rev.? His first child was b 1762 and the last one in 1788. He had a son, the Rev. Leonard Cassel who was prominent in Baltimore church affairs between 1805-1808. I am anxious to know the stand he took during the War.—M. B. P. C.

3259. ELDRIDGE. What are the dates and places of birth and marriage of James "Eldridg" and Sarah, his wife? In 1805 they deeded to William Eldridge twenty acres of their home farm, Willsboro, Essex Co., N. Y. They were supposed to have had at least four children: William, b 1766, m Sarah Austin, b 1765; Stephen, b 1769 or 70 (m Warren Sisy, b 1771, d

1817 in Stark Co., Ohio and had Peter J., b 1812; Abigail, b 1775, m J. Wood; Thomas, b Mech. 24, 1782, m Lois Otis of Tunbridge, Vt., b 1758. Who were the parents of James and Sarah "Eldredg"? Was there any Rev. service in this line? If so, give proof.

(2) DIBBLE-SPRING. Who were the parents of Sarah Dibble, b Oct. 30, 1771, m Sylvester Spring, Nov., 1789, d Apr. 17, 1850 near Cleveland, Ohio? Did her father serve in the Revolution?

(3) HALL-BUNNELL-ATWATER. What were the names of the parents of Abel Ives Hall, b Dec. 13, 1774, probably in Wallingford, Conn.? He m Eunice Bunnell in 1801. Her mother was Sarah Atwater and m Abner Bunnell Feb. 10, 1774. Who was her father? Was he a Rev. soldier?

(4) MERRILL-OTIS. Mary Merrill was b in Vt. in 1770. Where? She m Edward Otis of Lyme, Conn., in 1787 and lived in Tunbridge, Vt., where all of her children except the first and the last were born. Where were Edward and Mary Otis married? Should like the ancestry of Mary Merrill. Did her father serve in the Rev.?

(5) DICKINSON-HALL. It is said that Gaius Dickinson was a nephew of John Dickinson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Colonial Congress. Who was Gaius' father. When and where was he born and where did he die? Did he serve in the Rev. War? Gaius was b some time about 1785. Can anyone give dates of his birth, marriage and death? He m Mary Hall. Her ancestry is desired.

(6) HUNTER-VIRGIL. William Clark Hunter d in Wood Co., O., some time before 1869. He is said to have been b in Vt. When? Where? He moved to N. Y. on Lake Champlain where he m Parley Virgil (b 1794). When? Where? Their third child, Diantha, is said to have been b in Onondaga Co., N. Y. Who were the parents of William and Parley Hunter? Was there any Rev. service in these lines?—F. S. M.

3260. HILDRETH-BROCKWAY. Wanted, the place of birth of Simeon Hildreth who fought in the Rev. War in Capt. Stephen Parker's Co., Moses Nichol's regt of N. H. militia. Also date and place of death, date of marriage and name of wife before marriage. Simeon Hildreth's daughter Betsey, m Martin Brockway, a Rev. soldier in 1784 in New Hampshire.—T. J. E.

3261. FOSTER-WYATT. James and Robert Foster and William Wyatt, all of Prince William Co., Va., were of suitable age to have fought in the Revolution, and their family records are preserved and fairly complete. Can it be determined by names of officers, of companies or regiments or members of same, from what section or county soldiers enlisted, or is there any other way? Would the fact that the

records showed that the three names belonged to the same regiment—the Fifteenth Va.,—indicate that their owners were from the same county or section? Is there a complete list of soldiers from Prince William County on file? If so, where?—J. O. N.

3263. HUME-STANTON. Wanted, the dates from V. George Hume, who m June or Jennie Stanton. He was the eldest son of "Scotch" George Hume who settled in Va. in the early part of the eighteenth century.

(2) STEELE. Wanted, the dates and necessary information for a D. A. R. line from Capt. David Steele of Culpeper Co., Va. David Steele m his cousin Mary Steele. In 1790 they moved to Kentucky.

(3) LAMME-PATTERSON. Wanted, the dates and necessary information for a D. A. R. line from William (or David) Lamme, b in Ireland 1710, came to the Shenandoah in Va. about 1720 or 1740 with the Givens, Lairds, Bairds and Cochrans. Wanted, the dates of marriage and name of his first wife by whom he had eight children. Anna m David Laird, another daughter m a Baird, another daughter m a Loftin, James m Elizabeth Givens, Wm. m first, Miss Scott, second, Susan Hill; Samuel m Nancy Agnes Steele. I do not know to whom Nathan and David were married. William's (or David's) second wife was a Miss Patterson, by whom he had two children, Jonathan and Jesse. He moved to Fayette Co., Ky., about 1785 or 1790 and I think died there about 1800. I believe this ancestor's name was Wm., but various members of the family have expressed the opinion that his name was David. He was a member of a Huguenot family that had gone from France to Holland, thence to Scotland and then to Ireland. Can someone tell me definitely whether this ancestor's name was William or David?

(4) GREGG-PARSONS. Did either Peter or Samuel Gregg have a daughter by the name of Mary Elinor who married Isaac Parsons of Wappocoma, West Va.? I understand Isaac Parsons died about 1776.—L. H. J. D.

3263. NEWELL. Information wanted of the history of Robert Newell. He was a private in Capt. Patton's Co. of the 4th Battalion, Cumberland Co. Militia, 1780.—J. M. D.

3264. LOTT. What relation was Henry Lott of Bucks Co., Pa., who in Aug., 1775, was Capt. of the "Fourth Associated Company of Northampton Township, Bucks County," Revolutionary War, to Jeremiah Lott of Bucks Co., who from March, 1776, to July, 1783, was a private in the Fourth Continental Dragoons under Col. Stephen Moylan, Capt. John Heard?—L. A. L.

3265. REID-CARPENTER. Parentage and ancestry desired of Irene Reid who was married at Millington, Conn., Feb. 1, 1781, to Nathan Carpenter, a Revolutionary soldier.

(2) SWINERTON-CARPENTER. Parentage and ancestry desired of Lucinda Swinerton, who was born July 28, 1778, married March 12, 1810 at Hartford, Conn., to Ira Allen Carpenter of Simsbury, Conn.—J. C. K.

3266. HOLDRIDGE - WATERMAN. John Holdridge of Loudon, Mass (?), was a Lieutenant in Col. Creighton's third regt. in the Revolution. He married Charlotte Waterman and had a daughter Nancy who married Solomon Tuttle. What were the names of the parents of John Holdridge and of his wife Charlotte? Was there any Rev. service? Where were they born and when?

(2) PLUMMER-PIPER. What was the first name of the father of Barak Plummer and did he see any service in the Revolution? The family is supposed to have lived in N. C. Barak was b in 1780 and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Nancy Piper. What was her father's first name and military history, if any? The Pipers lived in Va.

(3) PIPER-LAMBERT. Would like information as to the families and military records of David Piper and Jacob Lambert, Revolutionary soldiers in Gen. Muhlenberg's German regt. of Woodstock, Va.—E. P. A.

3267. FISHER-NASH. Information wanted of Charles Fisher who married Mary _____. Their daughter Elizabeth married John Nash of Templeton, Va. Has John Nash any Rev. record or had his father, John Nash, Sr., any?

(2) MOORE-OVERTON. Information wanted of the Moores of Va. who later removed to North Carolina. Information desired of John Moore of North Carolina who married Jean Overton, the daughter of Col. Thomas Overton and Sarah Woodson of Hanover, Va.

(3) SMITH. Revolutionary service wanted of Rev. John Blair Smith, president of Hampden Sidney College who marched with his boys to the defense of Williamsburg in 1777 at the call of Gov. Patrick Henry.—B. M. S.

3268. RHODES. Information wanted of the parents of Aaron, Nancy and Absalom Rhodes who were said to have been born in N. C. and came to Ga. about 1785. Absalom was b in 1770 and m Mary Barton of Richmond Co., Ga. Aaron m Nancy Murphy of Augusta, Ga., and Nancy Rhodes m Edmund Murphy.

(2) CHEATHAM. Information desired concerning Arthur Cheatham and wife who were born in Va. but moved to Ga. early in 1800. They had the following children: Obadiah, b 1796; Arthur, Martha, Sophia, Thomas, Anthony, Caroline, John and perhaps others. Information desired of the first families of Cheatham.

(3) LOYALLESS (LOYLISE)-HARDIN. Information of the Loyalless (Loylise) family who lived in Va. presumably about 1780, as James Loyalless married Sarah Hardin about that

time. She was a daughter of Martin Hardin of Fauquier Co., Va.—A. J. C.

3269. BARRETT - PARKS - PROCTOR - CABOT. Benjamin (5) Barrett, son of Benjamin (4) and Mary Parks, was born at Killingly, Conn., May 6, 1728, d 1785 at Brookfield, Mass. He was m at Chelmsford, Sept. 23, 1746, to Thankful Proctor. Wanted, proof of his Rev. service. The oldest son of Benjamin and Thankful was Peter, b Oct. 19, 1747. Early Conn. marriages state that Peter Barrett of Gloucester married Anna Cabot of Killingly Dec. 13, 1770. The "Dwight" Genealogy says that Peter was a Captain in the Rev. What was his service?

(2) STANTON-SHERMAN. John Stanton was born 1740 at Stonington, Conn. Family tradition says he was the 14th child of Thomas Stanton and when his mother died he was bound out to a man by the name of Updike. Thomas m the second time and had 11 more children, making 25 in all. Family tradition also says that 7 of Thomas Stanton's sons belonged to Ethan Allen's Mountain Boys serving in the Rev. and that they all qualified in being over 6 feet tall and weighing over 200 pounds. John, son of Thomas Stanton, married Jan. 17, 1761 Mary Sherman and they had 11 children—8 boys and 3 girls. Did this John Stanton serve in the Rev? He was living in 1780. Was Mary Sherman daughter of Wm. (3) Ebenezer (2) Philip (1)? If so, was her father in the Revolution?

(3) WOODRUFF-WOODFORD. Joshua Woodruff b Farmington, Conn., 1708, d 1776, m Rebecca Woodford May 4, 1738. Did Joshua serve in the Revolution?

(4) MERRILL-NASH. Abraham Merrill lived in West Hartford, Conn. He was b Dec. 3, 1702, d 1783, m Abigail Nash Dec., 1725. They lived at Amherst, Mass., 1758-1783. His descendants have an old wooden canteen marked "A. M. 1765" on one end and "A. M. 1777" on the other end. Did Abraham perform Rev. service?

(5) SCOTT-HALE-PECK. Thomas Scott b Ashford, Conn., 1744, m Sarah Hale (b 1748) Feb. 16, 1769. They moved to Halifax, Vt., in 1781. Did Thomas serve in the Rev.? Their son Asahel m Elizabeth Peck who was b in N. H. Aug. 29, 1772. What was her father's name and did he serve in the Revolution?

(6) GRINNELL - TILLINGHAST. William Grinnell was b on June 17, 1762, to Lydia Tillinghast, by Rev. Gardner Thurston at Newport, R. I. Lydia was b in 1745, d July 22, 1776, at Newport. William was alive at that time and is mentioned in the "Vital Statistics" as Captain. He was not living in 1786 when his daughter was married to Perez Brownell. Wanted proof of the Rev. service of this William Grinnell.—F. B. S.

3270. SOPER-LOWE. Was Joseph Soper, who fought in the Rev. War from Soper's Landing

or Barnegat, N. J., and whose wife was Mary Wright, the father of Leah Soper, who was the wife of John Jeffers Lowe?—H. L. H.

3271. PERKINS-TURNER. Araminta Perkins, sister of the Revolutionary hero, Col. Isaac Perkins and daughter of Ebenezer Perkins and Sarah Barney Perkins, m Jonathan or John Turner of Turner's Creek, Md. Was Ebenezer Perkins above mentioned in the Revolutionary War? Was the Jonathan Turner above mentioned the same as the one mentioned in Md. Archives, Vol. XVIII, pp 251, 308, 329, 566, 569, 574, 584—a corporal in the 5th Md. regt.? If so, who were his brothers and sisters and to whom married?

(2) TURNER - SPRY - MEADOWS. Araminta Turner (dau of Jonathan Turner and Araminta Perkins Turner) married Col. George Spry. Was Col. Spry's father in the Revolutionary War? Araminta Spry, dau of Col. George Spry, and Araminta Turner, married Maj. Geo. Meadows. Was the father of Maj. Geo. Meadows in the Rev. War?—W. L. N.

3272. BELL-DAWSON. Samuel Bell of South Carolina served under Capt. Joseph Dawson. My great grandmother, Mrs. Jonathan Bell, was Leah Dawson. Soon after the War they moved to Tenn. from N. C. Information wanted about the Bell family.

(2) LEWIS. Harbert or Herbert Lewis served in the Va. Militia from Dinwiddie Co., enlisting four separate times. He served under Capts. George Pegram, Baker Pegram, Eppes and Thomas and was at Yorktown under Cols. Brown and Hawes. He applied for a pension in 1833 from Chatham Co., N. C., which was granted, and died in the same county in 1836. Where was he born and who were his parents?—R. C. C.

3273. SCROGIN-KEEPHART. Information desired of Philip Scroggin whose marriage to Mary Keephart was recorded at Anne Arundel local Court House, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 10, 1778. Is there a genealogy of the Scroggin family?

(2) MACLIN. Is there a genealogy of the Maclin family of Greenville Co., Va.? Information desired of this family.

(3) MCCLINTOCK. Is there a genealogy of the McClintock family?—M. L. M.

3274. TAYLOR-WRIGHT. Sarah Wright was born Aug. 27, 1759 (?) in a fort at Pittsfield, Mass., during the French and Indian War. Who were her parents and did her father serve in the Revolution? Sarah Wright married James Taylor May 20, 1774 at Pittsfield, Mass.

(2) ROGERS - DANIELS. Nathaniel Rogers was an Ensign in the 6th N. Y. Co. Information wanted concerning name of wife, date and place of marriage and data concerning parents of either. A Nathaniel Rogers had a son Jabez Rogers who m Lavina Daniels. They lived in N. Y. and Vt. and had a son Lorenzo, b June

9, 1821. Is Nathaniel II a descendant of Nathaniel I?—P. W. D.

3275. CHOATE. Information wanted concerning a genealogy of the Choate family. Where can one be procured?—C. M. A.

3276. TARVER. Where was the list found showing that Absalom Tarver of Hancock Co., Ga., received a Bounty Warrant for his services during the Rev. In the 3rd Smithsonian Report sent out by the Government, Absalom Tarver's name is not included.—G. Y. R.

3277. NICHOLS. Stephen Nichols was alive in 1768, his residence being Coventry, R. I. Did he longer survive and was he a patriot? He was a son of Richard and Phebe (—) Nichols of East Greenwich, R. I. Maternal ancestry desired. He married (1) abt 1718 Sarah — and (2) abt 1732 Alice —. Who were his wives?

(2). KING - LAVALLAIS. Magdalene King came to this country in 1741 and with his father-in-law purchased a large tract of land in the Huguenot settlement near Warwick, R. I. His wife, Marie, had a brother Peter LaVallais, Jr., who was a wealthy ship-builder at Marblehead, Mass. Magdalene King d in 1775 and his wife in 1792. They were intensely patriotic and undoubtedly gave largely to the War. Is there any evidence to prove it? Their son, Samuel King, was a Rev. soldier and his son Joel served in the N. H. militia as a corporal in 1812. Is there any evidence to show that Joel was a Captain as he was always called? The records show him to be only a corporal.

(3) RHOADES (RHODES). Joseph Rhoades b 1701, Lynn, Essex Co., Mass., was living there during the Revolution. His two sons, Capt. Samuel and Lieut. Joseph, both of Hampshire Co., Mass., were actively engaged in the War. Can anyone tell why the latter was always called "Lieut." and "Ensign." The records only give his services as a private.

(4) GREENE - STRAIGHT - BROUINE - HOLMES. James Greene, b 1704-5, m Elizabeth Straight. He was a son of John Greene of Bristol, R. I., who d in 1752, and his first wife Elizabeth — who was said to have been a descendant of Rev. Chad Broune and Elder Obadiah Holmes. If this is true, her mother was probably either Deborah, Martha or Sarah, daughters of John and Mary (Holmes) Broune. Was James Green a patriot, even though too old for active service?

(5) CODDING. Deacon Geo. Codding, Jr., of Dighton, Mass., was a Rev. soldier. In "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution" he is called "Dr." Is this correct? Did he render professional as well as military service? His father, Geo. Codding, Sen., was a patriot. He d in 1794; his son d in 1816. Another son, Abijah, was a Rev. soldier. Wanted, official proof of service of George Codding, Sen.

(6) MATHEWSON (MATTESON). This family were Quakers. Ezekiel Matteson, b 1743, m Feb., 1774, Rose Matteson, his second cousin, daughter of Josiah and Mercy (Nichols) Matteson. Ezekiel and Josiah were living in West Greenwich, R. I., in 1790, according to the Census of that year. Did either of them manifest their patriotism in any other way than active military service? *D. W. S.—W. W.*

3278 FOWLER-DEWEY. Abner Fowler was b in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 6, 1737 and died in Fowler, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1806. Did he have Rev. service? He m Oct. 30, 1774, Rhoda Dewey. Who was her father and did he have Rev. service?

(2) FOWLER-JENNINGS. Abner Fowler, son of Abner Fowler and Rhoda Dewey, was b July 25, 1782 and d in Fowler, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He m Esther Jennings Aug. 18, 1807. Who was her father and did he have Rev. service? Is Esther Jennings mentioned in the Jennings genealogy?—*J. R.*

3279. BARKLEY-LOCKE. Information wanted of ancestors of Barkley of N. C. who m Mary Locke and had daughter who m in 1825.

(2) GRAHAM- DONALDSON- DOBBINS- IRVIN. Ancestry wanted of wives of James, Richard and John Graham, who were Jean Donaldson, Nancy Dobbins and Miss Irvin.

(3) HUGHY - MORRISON - MOSELY- HIGGINBOTHAM-JONES. Information wanted of Hugheys, sometimes spelled Huey, of Va. Wanted also ancestry of Aaron Higginbotham and parentage of Joseph H. Morrison, both of Amherst, Va., but ancestry elsewhere. Military records desired of Capt. Robert Moseley (son of Arthur) of Va., name of his son's, Robert Moseley, Jr., wife, and ancestry of Henry Moseley's wife, Mary Jones. All of these lived in the Rev. period.—*C. R. D.*

3280. COVELL - COLEMAN. Charles Ellory Covell, b Apr. 25, 1845, in Bradford Co., Pa.; m Jessie Hedges Dec. 27, 1876 at White Hall, Michigan. He was the son of Calvin Townsend Covell, b July 22, 1809, in Washington Co., N. Y., who m Elizabeth Coleman and lived in Ridgebury, Bradford Co., Pa. Calvin was the son of James and Rebecca (Pierce) Covell. James Covell was b May 8, 1777 and was the son of Jonathan and Mary Covell and lived in Washington Co., N. Y. Elizabeth Coleman was the daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Comfort) Coleman, and was b Dec. 31, 1809, in Orange Co. N. Y. Jeremiah Coleman was b Meh. 6, 1777 and lived in Orange Co. and later in Chemung Co., N. Y. Rev. services of Jonathan Covell desired.—*L. V. D. F.*

3281. VAN DEVENTER-WILLETS. Rachel Van Deventer, a "Real Daughter," was the daughter of Christopher, the son of Isaac and Ann (Willets) Van Deventer. Has anyone proof

that Ann Willets was the wife of Isaac Van Deventer, a Rev. S taken prisoner during the Rev. and never heard from again? If so, what branch of the Willets family did she come from?—*L. V. D. F.*

3282. MATTESON - RICHARDSON. Samuel Matteson, a Rev. soldier from Vt., fought at the battle of Bennington with his seven sons, one of whom was Samuel who m Hannah Richardson. Wanted, names of the other six, age, to whom, when and where married.

(2) ANDERSON. Wanted, names of the parents of the following brothers and sisters who were b in Fauquier Co., Va.: John Anderson, Mary Anderson who m Lewis Bell and moved to Ohio in 1821, settling at Bellbrook with ten children; James, m Annie Mattocke or Mattux May 4, 1808, in Va.; Vincent, b 1784, m in Va. Mary Mattocke or Mattux in 1805-1809 and moved to Miami Co., Ohio. History of the Mattocke or Mattux family desired.

3283. HINDS (HINES - HAINES) - PRUDDEN. Wanted, the names of the parents of John Hinds of Morristown, N. J., with all dates, and maiden name of mother. John Hinds was b in 1760, m 1783 in Morristown to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Moses Prudden, and d in 1818. Rev. record of father desired with all dates.

(2) LYTHE (LITTLE) - RILEY. Wanted, the names of the parents, with maiden name of mother, of Alexander Lytle, a Rev. soldier who enlisted in 1778 in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa. Alex. Lytle was b 1748, m in Carlisle, Pa., in 1779, Martha Gregory, widow of Joseph Riley, and d in Washington, Pa., in 1833. His mother d at his home and both are buried in the Washington Cemetery. Rev. service of parents desired, with all genealogical data.

(3) WALKER-LYTHE. Wanted, the name of the wife of Joseph Walker, with all genealogical data and Rev. service. Walter Walker, son of Joseph, m in 1813, Martha Lytle, daughter of Alexander Lytle, in Washington, Pa. Joseph had a number of brothers and sisters, among them Andrew, with whom he bought a farm in 1802, near McDonald, Washington Co., Pa. Who were his parents?

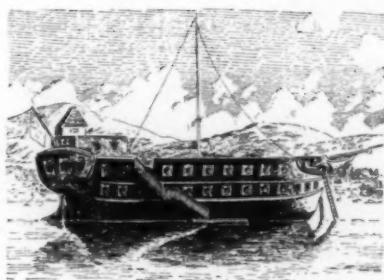
(4) KELL. Wanted, the surname of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Kell, a Rev. soldier of Chester Co., Pa., with genealogical dates of both. Also the names of her parents with all dates of birth, marriage and death and Rev. service of her father.

(5) MACCORKLE (McCORKILL). Wanted, the surname of Catherine, wife of George MacCorkle, a soldier of the Revolution from Chester Co., Pa., with dates of birth, marriage and death of both. Also the names of her parents, with Rev. service of her father and all genealogical data.—*M. L. T.*

Report on the British Prison-Ship "Jersey,"

February 2, 1781

CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH
Registrar General



CHAPTER REGENT'S BAR.

"Report of an Enquiry made this Day on board His Majesty's Prison Ship the Jersey under the Command of Lieutenant Sporne of the Royal Navy respecting the treatment and usage of the Naval Prisoners in all cases.

Present.

Captain George Dawson, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Iris.

Captain Rupert George, Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Avenger.

Captain James Battersby of the twenty-ninth Regiment of Fort, and Ensign De Chambault of the twenty-fourth Regiment of Fort.

The object of the Enquiry being considered was naturally found to divide itself into two points:

1st. Of the Treatment of the Prisoners with respect to good order and decorum.

2nd. Of the Administration of the King's allowance of Provisions.

All the Prisoners were Ordered upon Deck, mustered and examined upon these subjects—Six of the Principal Officers of which,

*Stephen Hopkins, late Commander of the Brigantine Maryland;

*Thomas Hardy, first Lieut. of the same;

William Barrows, second Lieut. of the same;

*Doctor Clement Smith, Surgeon;

Robert Duncan, Sailing Master, and

*John Cook, late Master of the Schooner Flying Fish, being Witnesses thereto, Attest this Report.

The undersigned being the Oldest Prisoners in our possession—viz.: *William Johnson, Daniel McKib, *John Royster, *Luzby Turpin, Peter Deal, William Beed, and *Patrick Daley.

Severally collectively and Voluntarily Declare that they have been Seven Months Prisoners in the Royal Service, and at different periods confined in the Prision Ships *Scorpion*, *Strombolo*, *Hunter*, and *Jersey*. That with respect to the first point, they firmly believe their situation was made at all times as comfortable as possible, and that they were in no instance oppressed or ill treated.

To the Second point they Declare they regularly received the undermentioned Weekly Allowance of Provisions, Viz.:

Bread—Sixty-six Ounces.

Beef—Forty-three Ounces.

Pork—Twenty-two Ounces.

Butter—Eight Ounces.

Pease—One pint and one-sixth of a pint

Oatmeal—Two Pints.

That it is, and ever has been issued to them without drawback or deduction, and of the very same Species and Quality with which the Commander, officers, Seamen, and Marines belonging to the said Ship were Victualled, as also the Officers and privates of the respective Guards that have been from time to time placed over them, and that they have at

*Names mentioned in "A Christmas Reminder, &c." Watson, 1588, and in American Prisoners of the Revolution, 1911. The names *unchecked* have not hitherto been published, so far as ascertained. Italics not in original.

all times had Fuel and every necessary convenience for Cooking.

We the undersigned Officers in His Majesty's Service Declare on our Honors that the above Testimony is confirmed and corroborated by that of every individual in the Prison Ship.

We also further Declare and implicitly believe that the Sickness at present among the Prisoners arises from a want of Cloathing and a proper attention in themselves to their own cleanliness.

The Prisoners close their general Testimony with an affirmation that they have never been and are not now crowded in the Prison Ship and that two or three of each Rank are now and have ever been permitted daily to go on Shore to New York to purchase for themselves, or on the part of the rest of the Prisoners, whatever they might be in want of.

Given under our Hands on board His Majesty's Ship the *Jersey* in the Harbor of New York the Second day of Febrary, 1781.

Signed: George Dawson, Rupert George, James Battersby, De Chambault.

Attested: Signed Stephen Hopkins, Thomas Hardy, Wm. Barrows, Clement Smith, Robert Duncan, John Cook.

A True Copy: G. Dawson."

(Pages 88-90, Vol. 46, Correspondence of Genl. George Washington.)

"Iris off New York, Feb. 2, 1781.

Sir:

As Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships at New York, I have received your Letter of the 25th Ult. and inclose you the result of a very particular examination of the treatment of the Naval Prisoners in our possession.

An old Sixty-four Gun Ship is allotted for their reception in this Harbor, and every possible check has been established to prevent any practices from creeping in, in violation of the Laws and precedents of War in similar situations. The arrangement of Exchange and Parole is made by the Commissary General Mr. David Sproat. Lieut. Sporne of the Royal Navy, an Officer of Experience and

Humanity, commands the Prison Ship, which is victualled by a Purser with the very same Provisions that the Officers and Seamen in the Royal Service are supplied with, and is issued to them in the same manner.

I have transmitted your Letter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who is at a distance from this Port. If His Excellency allows one of your Officers to come to New York, it is well. Whilst it depends upon me, it is inadmissible. I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

G. DAWSON.

His Excellency

General Washington."

"Endorsement: New York, 2d Feby., 1781, from Capt. Dawson with Report of treatment of Marine prisoners. Copy transmitted to Congress 13th Feby., 1781."

(Page 90, Vol. 46, Correspondence of Genl. George Washington.)

The papers above copied are from the invaluable original papers in the Washington manuscripts in the library of Congress. The Calendar (with digest) of this entire collection has been carefully prepared by Mrs. John C. Fitzpatrick, Division of Manuscripts, and will appear as a Library of Congress publication, four volumes, in about a year.

Extract from letter of Lord Howe, New York, January 17, 1777:

"The two captains of merchant ships *Bell* and *Guthrie*, for whose release you interest yourself, having been included in the thirty prisoners set at liberty with *Mr. Gamble* [Wm.], I have no return to demand on their accounts."

"*Mr. Josiah*, in whose behalf you wrote to me, was lately released at your desire, as I was told, in place of *Mr. Ball*."

"Of the crew of the armed boat taken in Savannah River, *Messrs. Brown, Shirk, Watson* and *Lee* are now only remaining in the Prison Ship. It happens that the same four are under the same circumstances of illness," etc.

(Washington's Manuscripts.)

In Vol. 46, page 81, of the said Manuscripts I observe the original commission of *Nicholas Hauseger*, Colonel of the German Battalion, Philadelphia, July 17, 1776, signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress.

It should be remembered that the conditions described in the above Report of

Feb. 2, 1781, were evidently very different from those which became the basis of constant appeal by Abraham Skinner, Com. Genl. of Prisoners, June 11, 1782, and upon subsequent dates—"deplorable condition of those on the Prison Ships" and in the Sugar House Prisons.

Steel Creek Grave-Yard, North Carolina



STEEL CREEK GRAVE-YARD.

The picture appearing with this sketch of the grave-yard of Steel Creek Presbyterian Church, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, will no doubt prove of interest to many citizens of the United States.

Here was buried the first white man in this section of the country, and here are buried many of the patriots and heroes of the Revolutionary War. For more than one hundred and fifty years this has been a noted congregation and neighborhood, and to-day it is the largest rural congregation of the Presbyterian Church in America. Perhaps the most distinguished Revolutionary soldier resting in this historic grave-yard awaiting the final great roll call is Captain Henry Neel of the First North Carolina Continental Line. Captain Henry Neel was a lineal descendant of

that Captain Henry Neel who came to Rhode Island from England with Roger Williams in the sixteenth century. He was married to Nancy Reid of Mecklenburg County; a family of five sons and four daughters was born to them and the descendants of this brave soldier of Washington's Army are legion in numbers and influential citizens of many States. Mr. Walter W. Watt, of Charlotte, North Carolina, is the member of the Society of the Cincinnati as Henry Neel's representative in that most exclusive American patriotic society, and many sons and daughters of the present generation represent this fine old patriot and patriarch in the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and similar organizations.

National Star Spangled Banner Centennial

MRS. A. BARNEVELD BIBBONS

Chairman Historical Committee of Centennial Commission



STAR SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL INSIGNIA,
Designed by Hans Schuler.

The National Star Spangled Banner Centennial, which will be celebrated in Baltimore September 6th to 15th of this year, will be replete with striking and significant historical features and events.

It was shrewd Ben Franklin who declared with his customary philosophic astuteness: "The war which closed with the surrender of Cornwallis was but the War of Rebellion; we must fight once again to make good our claims to independence." Since it required both the Revolution and the War of 1812 to consummate national freedom, commercial as well as political, and make us the free nation in fact, which we had declared ourselves to be in 1776, this Centennial, marking the final achievement of independence, will partake of events of both Revolutionary and War of '12 significance. Linking both periods together will be the

proposed purchase and restoration by the city of Baltimore of the old town mansion of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, long the last surviving Signer of the Declaration, who passed away in 1832. The room in which he died and lay in state, and from which he was buried, in the chapel of Doughoregan Manor will be called the "Signers' Room," and will be devoted to memorials of all the Signers. Other rooms will be used as civic and neighborhood centers for uplift work in this teeming Italian and foreign section, where the ideals of the Declaration and of true American citizenship are much needed. As the Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, is a member of the committee to decide upon the best use of the structure, and the Maryland Line Chapter hopes to undertake Good Homemaking Classes here, no doubt the Daughters of Maryland will find many ways to co-operate in making this venerable building of beneficent and up-to-date usefulness.

Our second Declaration of Independence—the fearless Declaration of War against Great Britain in 1812—was written by a Baltimore man, Attorney-General William Pinkney.

Five days after war was declared on June 18th another Baltimore man, Commodore John Rodgers, fired the first shot of the war at the British "Belvidere," a month before the first shot was fired on land. A Chesapeake crew of 450 men on board the "Constitution" captured the first British frigate, the "Guerriere", and also the "Java", with 500 prisoners, while a Chesapeake captain, Commodore Decatur, captured a third, the ing both periods together will be the

The fact that the War of 1812 was won mainly on sea and largely by Chesapeake ships and seamen, will make the commemorative naval features of the celebration of unique and exceptional interest. According to Mr. Roosevelt, Maryland supplied 46 officers and Virginia 42 of the 240 officers in the Navy. Baltimore supplied 61 privateers of the 250 sent out from all the states, and Baltimore-manned vessels captured 575 prizes, at a loss to the British of \$20,000,000, nearly one-half the value of all taken.

No wonder the British termed Baltimore the "nest of pirates at the head of the Chesapeake," and with the fall of Napoleon, sent against it the most powerful army and fleet (of 50 vessels) ever in American waters.

Flushed with their easy victory at Washington, where Dolly Madison's quick mother-wit saved (according to Lossing) our Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, and Gilbert Stuart's Washington, the foe landed at North Point upon the fateful morning of September 12th, 1814. Freed at last by the fall of Napoleon, England had sent to subdue us "Wellington's Invincibles" and Lord Nelson's marines, who were resolved, after the capture of Baltimore, to push northward, join forces with the army from Canada, cut off New England and once again reduce us to subject colonies.

This sinister foe, the picked veterans of Europe, and four times their number, our little advance guard of 1,700 raw militiamen held in check for a full hour and a half at the Battle of North Point. The next day the enemy were so crippled and disheartened that with General Ross killed, they approached within sight of the city's main fortifications, extending for a mile along Hampstead Hill, and, learning that the bombardment of sturdy Fort McHenry had proved a failure, they retreated to their ships without having fired a shot. To cover their retreat, the thirteen bomb and rocket vessels, which had

rained a hail of 1,800 great bombs for twenty-four hours about the devoted fortress, made their last despairing and terrific onslaught.

Did the fort surrender? Was the flag hauled down? Key's inspired song of rejoicing as he stood upon the deck of the truce-ship "Minden" has answered the question, and told the story of rescue and deliverance for all time. It is the Nation's song of victory, of union and freedom,—written, perhaps, under the most dramatic con-



Photo by Holmes & Bishop, Balt.

HON. JAMES H. PRESTON,
*Mayor of Baltimore, and President of the Star
Spangled Banner Centennial Commission.*

ditions in the world's history,—its real author, as Key himself declared, the defenders of Baltimore, at the old Fortress and North Point battlefield. It is that song and that defense which Baltimore asks the nation to celebrate with her in September.

In the meantime, the Centennial Commission requests the Daughters of the American Revolution to aid in securing the adoption by Congress of Congressman Levy's pending resolution making the "Star Spangled Banner," the official National Anthem, as it

has long been so adopted by the Departments of the Army and Navy. It can then receive official announcement by President Wilson, who will be present on September 12th, "Star Spangled Banner Day." On this day, escorting the original Star Spangled Banner battle-flag via the new Key Highway, the President, accompanied by the Vice President, his cabinet, the Governors of the states and their staffs, will reach Fort McHenry, and, surrounded by a "monster human flag" of thousands of school children, a fac-simile of the original flag, will be raised aloft on the old flag-staff, and the President, standing in the shadow of its folds, will be enabled to announce this song as the National Anthem, while the great throng, as with one voice singing its triumphant refrain, will echo the announcement to the nation.

It is hoped that on this occasion may be dedicated some of the memorials proposed in the pending bill in Congress (for an appropriation of \$500,000). This provides for a Defenders' Memorial Hall or National Temple of Peace, to cost \$300,000, to be erected within or adjoining the old Star Fort, and to bear on its walls Pinkney's fearless Declaration of War, Key's glowing words of victory and peace, the Treaty of Ghent, which the Baltimore repulse so signally helped to bring about, and between these epoch-making standards, murals of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry, the Battle of North Point, and other War of '12 battle scenes elsewhere, while portraits and trophies of its heroes, and reliques and souvenirs of both wars for independence will be gathered here as memorials of the two conflicts which ensured national freedom. To this collection, already begun, the Daughters of the American Revolution are earnestly requested to contribute, and to give urgent support to the pending measure. The bill also provides for a monument to Key to cost \$100,000, and to stand in or near the flag-bastion of the

Fort; a flag-staff of ornamental steel and bronze, of symbolic design, to replace the present old wooden flag-pole, \$5,000; a monument to the citizen soldiers who checked the enemy at North Point (where an acre of ground was given and a corner-stone laid 75 years ago for this purpose) to mark the last armed conflict on American soil between British and Americans before peace was ensured, —\$70,000; and for the restoration of the original "Star Spangled Banner," now rapidly disintegrating, though declared by the authorities to be "the most precious relic of the U. S. National Museum;" and for putting the buildings and grounds of Fort McHenry and North Point in proper shape to receive these permanent memorials, \$25,000; in all, \$500,000 for structures that will be perpetual national assets, and erected upon ground belonging to the nation.

In the exercises of "Star Spangled Banner Day," it is expected that not only the most famous flag of the War of 1812, but also the oldest existing American standard of the Revolution will be borne in honor, thus again linking the two conflicts. The latter will probably be carried by the Governor of Maryland to which state it belongs. This famous "Old Glory," which bears the thirteen stripes and thirteen stars of the earliest act of Congress providing for a flag (June 14, 1777), was brought back to Baltimore by its wounded color-bearer, William Batchelor, after the strategic bayonet charge of Colonel John Eager Howard's Third Maryland Regiment at the Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781. Plans for the preparation of a fac-simile of this venerable flag were undertaken by the John Eager Howard Chapter under its regent, Mrs. James H. Patton, and will be completed in time for the celebration.

The Anne Arundel Chapter, Mrs. Robert Welsh regent, expects to prepare a fac-simile of the first American flag raised at sea by John Paul Jones,

our first and greatest sailor, and this cycle of flags will be in readiness for the Great Chesapeake Naval Pageant to occur probably Monday, September 14th. The Naval Pageant will consist of the "Constellation", the oldest American warship (built in Baltimore in 1797, by order of President Washington), which won the first great naval victories of the United States in 1799; the "Minden," representing the dramatic close of the War of 1812; with Admiral Dewey's flag-ship, the "Olympia", at the Battle of Manila, and these with other history-making ships will under convoy of the Atlantic Fleet of War vessels, sail down the Chesapeake to Annapolis, and salute the tomb of Paul Jones, America's first and greatest naval hero, where addresses will later be made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Dewey and General Porter, and the splendid array of trophy flags captured in the War of 1812, and recently restored, will be upon exhibition.

Equally notable occasions will occur earlier in the week, when upon Reception and Welcome Day, September 7th, the old frigate "Constellation" will be welcomed back to Baltimore upon the 117th anniversary of her launching here, and a Great Industrial Pageant will mark the evolution in industry and invention since Peace ushered in a century of Progress and Prosperity in 1814.

Fraternal Orders Day, September 9th, will be marked by an unparalleled display of beautiful floats and pageantry; and Civic and Municipal Day will show the genius of a great city which, within a brief decade, has rebuilt 140 acres of its crowded business section since the fire of 1904, and instituted a notable series of progressive enterprises.

Upon Army and Navy Day, which will probably occur on Friday, September 11th, there will be a brilliant parade of the concerted troops of the army and of the navy from aboard the great warships in the harbor, with National

Guard and visiting military and naval organizations to complete the display, and convince all comers that "we will have peace, even if we have to fight for it."

Upon one afternoon of the week, probably Thursday, Historical Day, the Maryland Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will plan to hold at Fort McHenry a reception in honor of visiting Daughters and of other patriotic societies and distinguished guests of the Centennial.

The Maryland Society D. A. R. will probably unveil on that occasion a handsome tablet reciting in brief the history of this venerable fortress. This function will be held in and about the old Star Fort, where to-day in the same spot where it stood one hundred years ago, stands the flag-staff from which the original Star Spangled Banner inspired Key's immortal song. It is expected that a bronze statue of Colonel Armistead, who was in charge of the defense of Fort McHenry on that occasion and which will be erected by the Centennial Commission and the Society of the War of 1812, will be on view, although it may not be unveiled until the Saturday following (September 12th).

The Daughters of the Revolution will unveil an artistic portrait of Francis Scott Key, of whose poetic and sensitively refined countenance there are few adequate portrayals. The Daughters of the War of 1812 will present and unveil some of the historic cannon of the War, and assist the Sons in entertaining the wives of the delegates of the National Congress of the Sons of the War of 1812, whose interesting functions will close with a brilliant banquet upon the evening of September 12th.

The Historical Committee of the Centennial is planning to hold at Carroll Park, known in the old days as "Mount Clare" or "Georgia Manor," a Colonial Garden Party with distinguished personages in the costume of

the period, who frequented this old mansion in Colonial times. This building, which has recently been restored along its original lines by the Park Board, is the oldest house in Baltimore, having been built by Charles Carroll, Barrister, in 1754. It stands upon a high eminence in Southwest Baltimore near Gwynn's Falls, which gave to the old mansion the local name of "The Mount." Its gardens, and particularly its terraces, are perhaps the most notable associated with any Colonial dwelling in the country. The terraces slope downward to the old Washington Road, over which General Washington and Martha Washington often travelled in their trips from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia and New York.

They were frequent guests at the Carroll home and one of its rooms is still known as the Washington Room. Another guest there was General Lafayette, and there is an old painting by Peale in possession of Miss Carroll, a descendant, representing George Washington, General Lafayette and the Barrister, mounted, and starting with their hounds upon a fox hunt, Georgia Plan-

tation being in those days an estate of some thousands of acres.

A brilliant feature of this function at "The Mount" will be an old time riding tournament, redolent of the days of chivalry. The knights who will participate will include some of the finest horsemen of Maryland, men who have been accustomed to this ancient feudal sport from boyhood, and they will ride as knights in armor. The tournament was formerly quite prevalent through the entire South, but it is understood it is now rarely seen except in Maryland, where it flourishes to-day almost as it did one hundred years ago. This will be followed by fancy riding and jumping, exhibiting the rare horsemanship to which the



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, 1780-1818,
Commanding For Henry During the Famous Bombardment,
September 13-14, 1814.

young men and women of Maryland have been accustomed from time immemorial. This exercise will conclude with the traditional crowning of the "Queen of Love and Beauty" and her maids of honor. This feature will be followed by a series of Colonial dances, the minuet or Virginia reel, etc., on the manor green, in costume, followed by the unveiling of a tablet reciting the

interesting history of this old dwelling and estate, and of a copy of the painting by Peale, to be executed by the well-known artist, Miss Mackubin, a descendant of the Barrister, and presented by her to the Centennial Commission, to be placed permanently upon the walls of the old mansion.

These distinctive features with many other attractions, such as the proposed Chesapeake Regatta of typical Bay-craft off Fort McHenry, and other tentative plans, including joint army and navy maneuvers, will form a program of land and sea events that will repay every visitor to come early and stay late, and test to the full an abounding Maryland hospitality and welcome.

The Presidents-General of the various

national patriotic organizations will constitute the "National Committee" of the Centennial Commission. They include the following: Hon. John Cadwalader, Society of the War of '12; Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, U. S. Daughters of '12; Hon. S. Ballard Thruston, S. A. R.; Mrs. William Cumming Story, D. A. R.; Hon. H. Edmund Wetmore, S. R.; Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, D. R.; Hon. Winslow Warren, Soc. Cincinnati; Miss Julia Chester, Wells Dau. Cin.; Hon. Howland Pell, Colonial Wars; Mrs. Russin Cox, Colonial Dames; Gen'l Charles Lukens, Descendants of Signers; Col. Ralph E. Prime, Amer. Flag Association; Mr. Thomas S. Hopkins, Mayflower Society; Hon. Geo. Norbury Mackenzie, Society of the Ark and Dove.

A Friendly Tribute

CORA I. S. WILSON, *Vice-Regent Michelet Chapter, Pa.*

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine occupies a unique position among monthly magazines and is in a class by itself, reflecting as it does the spirit of Continental days in modern garb, suited to the onward march of a mighty nation too busy to stop and read the story of liberty. The work of local chapters brings an interest vital to individual groups and in this way is this magazine a strong and potent force in keeping before a multitude of the American people history calculated to keep alive patriotism and a love of country—a thing we have been in danger of losing owing to the vast influx of foreign peoples, many of whom are anarchistic in heart. The Revolutionary records are voluminous and have doubtless been instrumental in bringing together collateral relations who might otherwise remain unknown to one another. In this way alone its value is of a quantity that makes it almost a necessity in the homes of those families whose ancestors fought for freedom. Carlyle says that biographies make his-

tory; if this be true, then the D. A. R. Magazine is monthly making history for this nation.

It is an educational force to the child in the home, as many of its histories are written so that they will appeal to the imagination of the young and lift their being into love of country. Two such stories appeared in the September issue replete with human and national interest.

A well condensed history of the War of 1812 touching upon the birth in the mind of Francis Scott Key of his hymn of patriotism and love for the stars and stripes, then the battle flag of a struggling nation and to-day the emblem of protection and peace to the whole world. A vivid description of the centennial celebration of Perry's victory is thrilling with power as the reader is told of the entrance of the old flagship *Niagara* into Put-in Bay after lying nearly a century under Lake Erie.

There is a marriage record exchange and genealogical department that affords those interested in genealogical research opportunity to gain information.

A Real Daughter

By MARY S. ANDREWS
Regent Farina Chapter

Mary Jane Smith Kimery was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, February 15, 1835. Her father, Elijah Smith, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Hunt) Smith, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 13, 1755. He lived there until 1778 or '79, when he moved to Washington County, Virginia. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War for six periods of two and three months each, from 1776 to 1781, laboring for the support of his family during the greater part of this time. He served under Colonels Phelps, Shelby, McDowell, Daisy and others. In 1780 he was married to Elizabeth (Laughlin) Litton, by whom he had six children. After her death, he met, at the home of his son, Lucinda Jones, a "spinning girl," who went out by the day to spin. Lucretia was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage to the aged soldier in 1828. She bore him three children. When the youngest, Mary Jane, was less than a month old, Elijah Smith died suddenly at Jacksonville, Illinois, March 11, 1835. Two years later his widow re-married. She could not afford to educate her children, and the youngest one never attended school at all, yet, as she grew up, she acquired a good education by her own efforts. Until she was sixteen years old she remained at Jacksonville, and then went to live near Springfield, where she

was married in 1851 to John W. Brannan. Their only child, Louis Emberson Brannan, was born there on December 20, 1854. Three years later they moved to Neoga, at that time only a small settlement, while the railroad was being built. In 1862 Mr. Brannan volunteered for service in the Civil War, and was discharged the next year. They then moved to Jacksonville, where they remained for five years, moving then to Ottawa, and about three years later they went to Jacksonville, Florida, where Mr. Brannan died in 1887. After some years Mrs. Brannan returned to Illinois, locating at Toledo, where her sister lived. Here she engaged in dress-making until her



MRS. MARY J. KIMERY.

marriage with John Henry Kimery of Neoga, on March 29, 1890. They lived on his farm near Neoga for six years, and then moved into the thriving little city of Neoga, where they still live, undoubtedly the most widely known and most popular elderly couple in the city. Her son now lives in Spokane, Washington. She has no grandchildren. Mrs. Kimery is an unusually charming and lovable woman, and the Farina Chapter is indeed fortunate in having a Real Daughter who is so admirable. She was received into the National Society in June, 1912, and was a charter member of the Farina Chapter.

Our Philippine Sisters

MRS. JOSEPH E. McWILLIAMS

Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Committee

The movement to found a D. A. R. Scholarship for specially gifted young Philipinas, is the outcome of two things; the organization of the "Philippines" Chapter in Manila by Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, and a wonderfully interesting experience of my own during a two years' tour in the Islands with my son who is an army officer. It was my great privilege to spend ten months beneath the same roof with twenty-seven native girls of splendid intelligence, ranging in age from twelve to twenty years. During this time I had an excellent opportunity to make an intimate study of them. Our relationship became very close, and while endeavoring to gain their confidence, I learned to love and respect them for exactly what I found them to be, appreciative, tractable, affectionate and lovable. Not only that, but they manifested great earnestness of purpose in their desire to receive such an education as would enable them to become useful citizens and do their part toward helping their less fortunate sisters. For over twenty years I have been a worker along educational, patriotic and philanthropic lines, but nothing has ever appealed more strongly to me

than the heart-yearnings of the young Philipinas who are markedly endowed with a high order of mentality. Equally as ambitious as our own American girls, they seem to have drunk just deeply enough from the great fountain of American civilization to thirst for more.

For example: There is now in America a young Philipina twenty years of age fitting herself to become a surgeon. She was graduated from the Iloilo High School in 1911; was the valedictorian of her class—twenty-eight boys and two girls. Her standing in the university in this country has been remarkable. She is an orphan, and for the past ten years has been cared for and educated by an American teacher. The question naturally arises, cannot the Daughters of the



Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH E. McWILLIAMS,
Chairman Philippine Scholarship Committee.

American Revolution do as much, proportionately, as one American teacher, whose only source of revenue is her profession? The other young woman was graduated second in honor and was the historian of the class. Since that time she has developed pronounced literary talent, and I am informed by those who are keeping in touch with her, that she has written some very clever things for which she received remuneration. Her

great desire is to come to America that she may receive the training necessary to fit her for a literary career and then return to her people and through the medium of the pen, teach them what she can of those things so vital to self government. Two appeals in her behalf have reached me during the past year. When two girls can so distance twenty-eight boys in a High School course as to carry off the highest honors, it surely indicates that these girls, no matter what their nationality, deserve the very widest scope of their talents, and for their enthusiasm for our highest American ideals.

In a letter to me on this subject, Bishop Brent said: "I am glad that you have taken so seriously the responsibility which every American who has been in the Philippines must feel toward the Philipinos. If we are going to achieve the aim we have as a nation of leading the Philipinos step by step to the place where they will be able to govern themselves, we must give attention to education." Regarding three young Philipinos he was instrumental in sending to this country for post-graduate courses in one of our largest Hospitals, Bishop Brent further says: "Not only did they acquit themselves with great credit at the Hospital, distancing in some subjects their American competitors, but they came back with a broader vision and better able to serve their own people."

Ex-President Taft wrote me as follows: "Educational work among the young women of the Philippines, is a great field, and I hope you will be successful."

Hon. J. Cameron Forbes, Ex-Governor General of the Philippines, wrote me as follows: "I am glad to endorse your plan, as I believe it would be most desirable to have a certain number of Philipinos and Philipinas educated in the United States every year."

When Judge Jacob M. Dickinson, then Secretary of War, officially visited the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson, I was invited by the Philipino

Governor of Iloilo Province to present to them the twenty-seven girls under my supervision. This visit was of considerable importance to our cause. Mrs. Dickinson very early became interested in the movement, was among the first to contribute to our scholarship fund, and is a member of our committee.

Miss Mabel Boardman, President of American Red Cross, has visited the Philippines, and I quote the following from her letter:—"I can think of no more patriotic work for our Chapters to undertake than that of giving these wards of ours in the far away Islands, the same advantages for higher education that our own girls at home enjoy."

Mrs. William H. Carter, wife of Brig. General Carter, U. S. Army, is a member of our committee. Having twice accompanied General Carter to the Philippines, she has had rare opportunities to study the native women and children and the conditions which surround them.

Educators and clergymen, also influential members of our National Society, strongly endorse this work, but no one is more deeply interested in its success than our President General, Mrs. Story, under whose splendid leadership the movement has had its inception.

Had our late honored and much beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, have lived, she would I am sure, have added her enthusiastic and sincere support to this work. During her visit of some weeks in the Islands with her distinguished husband, she upon two occasions spoke before bodies of young native women, giving them such words of advice and encouragement, that their influence, coming from the lips of such a splendid example of American womanhood, must surely follow them throughout their lives. Philipina girls are very impressionable. They are all eyes and ears and never forget. I heard several of the girls who came more directly under Mrs. Fairbanks' magnetic influence say: "Oh, she is the most beautiful Americana we have ever seen," so keen-

ly did they recognize the soul of the woman reaching out to them in loving sympathy.

Mrs. Lobingier, regent of the Philippines Chapter and first vice chairman of our committee, has resided in Manila for several years. She is president of a civic organization which is otherwise officered by educated native women, and is therefore a leader among those Philipinas whose enthusiasm she has kindled into a sincere determination to do all in their power for the uplifting of the thousands of native women who are not only entirely ignorant of their legal and moral rights, but also of the great

the simple furnishings and utensils at hand, they can keep their homes sanitary and their children healthy. Native female physicians are needed, and this fund can be of inestimable help to those young Philipinas whose great and insatiable desire is to fit themselves for the medical profession. Native female lawyers are also needed to protect the interests of thousands of ignorant women, and to teach them of the many things they should know relative to their God-given rights as citizens and mothers.

The marriage relation among the lower classes is very lightly regarded. For instance, in our own Manila house-



ILOILO HIGH SCHOOL DORMITORY FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

Mrs. McWilliams supervised its completion, furnishing and opening for occupancy, for the Insular Bureau of Education, in 1910-11.

and wonderful gift of womanhood and motherhood. The Philippine Islands have the highest percentage of infant mortality of any country in the world where vital statistics are kept. This is chiefly due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the mothers as to how to care for their babies. Girls mature early and become mothers as young as thirteen, though fifteen and sixteen is considered a proper age. Native visiting nurses could be used throughout the Provinces *right now*, to go into the homes of their own people and teach the mothers how, with

hold, a man declared when engaged for service that he was unmarried. In a couple of weeks a young woman appeared and asked for service. She was employed as a nurse. Shortly, our suspicions were aroused as to her relations with this particular man servant. Finally, they confessed they were husband and wife, and for a brief period lived together as such, when the woman went away, declaring she would "no more matrimony with Denisio, but would go and find another husband who would be good to her and not steal her money."

Among the young women in the dormitory three were not legally born. I used to encourage the girls to tell me about their home life. As a rule they always began by telling me of their mother, but these three girls always spoke of "my aunty." As the typical Philipino family is the very largest possible, I at first connected their reply with this fact. That is to say, I was led to suppose these girls lived with their "aunty," doubtless, because the family was so large and the home so small. Finally, something occurred to determine me to inquire into the question, and I found that these girls were not the children of their father's wife, but the children of his mistress, and that the custom was for such children to live with the woman who gave them birth and whom they were taught to call "aunty." This much I can say, however, commendatory of the "high class" married Philipino, he does not as a rule disown his illegitimate children, but gives them the same advantages he does his children born in wedlock. In the cases I have mentioned, it was the father who brought the girl to me, and from him I received the most explicit instructions about his daughter and the most earnest request that I watch over her as if she were my "Own Americana!" No truer fact has been uttered regarding the Philippine Islands, than this. "The standards of living are only to be raised by the proper educational development of the school boys and girls of today."

From personal experience I can say that the majority of the young people of the Islands are appreciative. In proof thereof, I will mention one girl who belonged to the very poor and ignorant class and therefore, had nothing to guide her, but her inheritance. The girl was one in whom I became deeply interested, she was such a splendid example of what our American occupation had done for the specially gifted. Her mother was a *Toa* (of the lowest class) and used to come to the dormitory bare footed, her *Sarong*

wrapped about her body and scarcely covering her knees, the absence of a *Panuela* about her neck otherwise denoting her class, and chewing betel-nut, which is about as obnoxious to an observer as it would be to see a woman in our country chewing tobacco. Upon her first appearance at the dormitory some weeks after her daughter's admission, I interviewed her through my interpreter before calling her daughter, as was my custom when uninformed as to whether the relationship claimed by a caller, existed. My first thought was, how can such a nice intelligent girl have such a mother and expected to witness a scene of shame-facedness on the part of the daughter. Imagine my surprise, therefore, to see her throw herself into her mother's arms and cry for very joy of seeing her, and almost immediately turn to me and say with perfect dignity and apparent pride: "This is my mother." "It is she who works so hard to earn the money to pay for me to stay here and learn the things you teach me, for she wants me to be educated that I may help all my little brothers and sisters." From that day, that girl was my special pride and joy. She used to come frequently into my room for what we called "Our heart to heart talks" and when I left Iloilo to return to Manila, she laid her head on my shoulder and sobbed as if her heart was broken and until my dress was wet with her tears, "for fear nobody would ever be as kind to her again." This girl is now in a training school for nurses in Manila, and it would be of untold advantage to her if she could have a post-graduate course in one of our splendid American Hospitals, to say nothing of the breadth of vision it would give her and the better fitted she would become to take up the work at the head of a Nurses Training School in her own province, for her considerably less gifted sisters.

It is the desire of our committee to raise a fund of sufficient importance to make this scholarship permanent in character, also one commensurate with the



Typical schoolhouse in remote provinces where the "pioneer" American school teacher had to commence work at the beginning of the American occupation.

size and standing of our National Society. (Possibly ten thousand dollars.) If chapters will only contribute promptly and with reasonable liberality, this can be done in a short time and that will be the end of the money raising and giving side of the work. The income from the above sum will take care of one Philipina each year without further taxation. This is all we expect to do, and a girl must have marked ability and have proven beyond question, great determination to work hard if she comes to this country flying our banner.

Where chapters or individuals can give no more, we shall appreciate the "Widow's Mite."

We are anxious to have every chapter give something, in order that all in future may feel they have had some share in the up-building of this splendid and vitally patriotic work.

The women of the Islands are the workers; they do all the things which men are supposed to do and perform their own duties besides. The typical Filipino is born lazy. In this connection some historian has said: The women of the Philippines are the fibre of the race and it is

they who carry the torch of civilization." Ought not we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore, to do our part to keep this torch so brilliantly lighted that it shall penetrate into the deepest jungle and to the remotest mountain-side of these far away Islands? Where our Flag has gone should not our influence be felt? While we pour our kindness in perpetual benedictions upon those whose lives touch ours, let us not forget that we have "Sisters whom we have never seen."

In the words of our President General, Mrs. Story, "Patriotism knows neither latitude nor longitude. It is not climatic."

Are there not ten thousand Daughters among our one hundred thousand who will give one dollar each for this endowment fund? If so, please send it to our Treasurer General and we can commence at once doing the greatest good to the greatest numbers. We shall be very grateful for your assistance and for your courtesy.



STAIRWAY IN THE DORMITORY.

The furniture in this corner was made by native "Trade School Boys," a branch of the Iloilo High School,

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

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The monthly meeting of the Board of Management, National Society Children of the American Revolution, was held March 12, 1914, at Continental Hall.

The meeting was called to order by the President and all united in the Lord's Prayer.

The Secretary's minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Bond's report was read and accepted. The Treasurer reports a current balance of \$521.62, a current disbursement of \$197.64, and a total balance of \$4,545.00.

There was no report from the Registrar.

After discussion, it was decided to sell the forks and spoons in the C. A. R.

room the first day of the Congress and in the Museum afterward.

Mrs. Bond read a letter from the Daniel Boone Society, Cheyenne, Wyoming, telling of its disbanding and asking what should be done with the money on hand. It was decided to have the National Treasurer hold it in trust; the amount was \$20.25.

The Music Committee was instructed

to engage Miss Wilber for the music at the opening session.

Mrs. Bond was instructed to have two hundred of the lists of National Officers and the Information Leaflets printed, also the necessary programs.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPHINE HANSMANN, *Acting Secretary*

Catherine Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution, Cleveland, Ohio

MRS. LILLIAN HOSKINS, *President*



THE CATHERINE AVERY SOCIETY, C. A. R.

Mrs. George Smart, Organizer and First President in the Foreground, and Dr. Elroy M. Avery Seated on the Veranda.

On February 24th, 1912, at the home of Mrs. G. Louis Meade, Cleveland, Ohio, with a charter membership of twenty-four, the Catherine Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution, was founded by Mrs. William C. Boyle, then regent of Western Reserve Chapter, now Recording Secretary General of the National Society.

On account of illness, Mrs. Boyle was unable to be present at the founding,

and Mrs. George Smart, the organizer and first president of the Society, said: "To perpetuate the sweet memories of the life of service of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, and to instill in the mind and hearts of the members the same devotion to service, and to encourage in all of us the brave, pure and true life, in the name of Mrs. William C. Boyle, I found the Catherine Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Avery was well known to all Daughters to the American Revolution. She was the founder of Western Reserve Chapter, and was, at the time of her death, Honorary State Regent of Ohio and editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE (now DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE).

The Society now has an active membership of forty-two, the ages of the members ranging from seventeen years down to the "Cradle Roll," which includes Sarah E. Hyre, II, and Abigail Roselle Bolger, granddaughter of Mrs. Boyle; both little girls are under two years of age.

On February 28th, 1914, Philip Theodore Hummel entertained the Society at his home. "Founder's Day" was observed by reminiscences of the first meeting. The following program, under the direction of Mrs. Theodore P. Hummel, was given:

Two Real Daughters Have Passed Away

MISS JANETTE BLAIR, a Real Daughter, died on June 28, 1913, at her home in Madison, N. Y., and is buried in the family plot, marked by a monument erected by herself. Miss Blair gave the following statement to the James Madison Chapter, of which she was an honored member:

"I was born at Madison Center, Madison County, N. Y., May 30, 1814, on a farm that my father took when the country was new. My father was born in 1760, making him 54 years old when I was born. I am the youngest of eleven children. I lived on the farm all my life till I came to Madison Village where I have since resided. I have been wonderfully blest in health, sight, and hearing, and were it not for a lameness in my right knee contracted when a young girl would be able to do much that I cannot under the conditions."

The chapter secured the pension allowed by the National Society for Miss

Piano Solo, "Idilio," by Theodore Laack, Wade Richards Weaver; Recitation, "Mt. Vernon," Eunice Duncan Barber; Piano Solo, "Humoresque," by Dvorak, Harriet May Gregg; Piano Solo, "The Soldier's Song," by Rohde, Helen "With a Rose," by Mrs. Theodore P. Hummel, Philip Theodore Hummel, accompanist, Mrs. Hummel; Piano Solo, Serenade, "What the Pond Lilies Whispered," by Betts, Jeanne Marshall Knight; Recitation, "Two Little Kittens," Betsy Ross; Piano Solo, "Arabesque," by D. Wrangell, Dorothy Wheaton; Piano Duet, "Rustic Dance," by W. Mason, Parker Wright Meade and Mrs. G. Louis Meade; Recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," Dudley Rogers; Piano Solo, "Bacarolle," by Tschaikowsky, Eunice Duncan Barber; Song "Rosary," by Nevin, Howard Sherman and Parker Wright Meade, accompanist, Dorothy Wheaton; Song "Perfect Day," by Carrie Jacobs Bond, Parker Wright Meade.

Blair and looked after her comfort in many ways, always visiting her on her birthday.

MRS. SOPHRONIA W. YORKE died in Newmarket, N. H., on Jan. 20, 1914. Mrs. Yorke was a "Real Daughter," being the daughter of David Watson, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Watson served under Washington and was at the siege of Yorktown, and after the surrender of Cornwallis, walked home to Newmarket.

Mrs. York was born July 27, 1820, and was in her ninety-fifth year. While Mrs. Charles C. Abbott was State regent, Mrs. Yorke was found to be in poverty and great need. She was placed by the D. A. R. of the State in a comfortable home and provided with everything needful for her comfort. Later she was given a pension by the National Society and an equal sum by the State Daughters. These also provided her with fuel, clothing and medical attendance.

Revolutionary Records

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

Tawson, Thompson, d. New Orleans, March 14, 1848, aged 85 yrs.; a native of Mendon, Mass.

Taylor, Ephraim, Capt.; d. Newcastle, Me., August 28, 1847, aged 89 yrs.

Taylor, Ezekiel, d. Ashfield, Mass., June 11, 1842, aged 83 yrs. A pensioner.

Taylor, Gilham, d. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 18, 1847, aged — yrs.; an officer in the army, pensioner 36 yrs.

Taylor, John, Lieut.; d. Sturbridge, Mass., Aug. —, 1841, aged 86 yrs.

Taylor, Nathan, Esq., d. Sanbornton, N. H., March 28, 1840, aged 85 yrs., 5 m. An officer in Revolution. Responded on alarm from Lexington and Concord and served in campaign against Burgoyne, where he was wounded.

Temple, John, Esq., d. Bowdoin, Me., Jan. 13, 1842, aged 86 yrs. Born Concord, Mass.

Temple, Jonathan, d. Antrim, New Hampshire, abt. Feb., 1842, aged 82 yrs. A native of Reading, Mass.

Thomas, Charles, Col., d. Brunswick, Me., abt. Feb., 1842, aged 84 yrs. A pensioner.

Thompson, Aaron, d. Newark, N. J., April 3, 1847, aged 84 yrs. One of the last of the "Jersey Blues."

Thompson, Ebenezer, d. Halifax, Mass., March, 1841, aged 87 yrs. A pensioner.

Thompson, Ebenezer, d. Halifax, Mass., May —, 1832, aged 95 yrs. In French and Indian War as well as the Revolution.

Thompson, Joseph, Capt., d. Salem, Mass., Oct. —, 1841, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner.

Thompson, Timothy, Esq., d. Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 4, 1834, aged 83 yrs. Was at Bunker Hill.

Thompson, William, d. Marblehead, Mass., Nov. —, 1841, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner.

Thorndike, Hezikiah, d. Chelmsford, Mass., May 3, 1842, aged 88 yrs. Was wounded at Bunker Hill, but served at five different enlistments, a period of 25 mos.

Thwing, Nicholas, d. Newton, Mass., Nov. 10, 1841, aged — yrs. A pensioner.

Tilden, Nathaniel, d. Belmont, Mass., May —, 1839, aged 82 yrs. Formerly of Canton, Mass. A pensioner.

Tipton, Christopher, d. Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov., 1841, aged 111 yrs.

Todd, Samuel, d. Albany, Vermont, May 30, 1840, aged 98 yrs., 3 mo., 26 da. Served in three campaigns. Was at Bunker Hill and Crown Point.

Tolles, Jared, d. Bethany, Conn., May 12, 1841, aged 89 yrs.

Tolman, Benjamin, d. Troy, N. H., March 9, 1841, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner.

Toppan, Stephen, d. Newbury, Mass., Oct. 7, 1839, aged 83 yrs., m. 1786 Ednah Little, who d. August 7, 1844, aged 86 yrs.

Torrey, Philip, d. East Bridgeport, Mass., Feb. 26, 1841, aged 81 yrs.

Townsend, Jeremiah, d. Gilbertsville, N. Y., about March —, 1841, aged 93 yrs.

Trangott, Reinhild, d. Root, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1842, aged 89 yrs. He accompanied Lafayette to this country. Was at Yorktown.

Trefry, William, d. Marblehead, Mass., Mar. —, 1839, aged 81 yrs.

Tucker, Daniel, d. Middleboro, June 22, 1842, aged 82 yrs. A pensioner.

Tucker, Nathaniel, d. Gloucester, Mass., June 2, 1848, aged 87 yrs. A pensioner.

Turner, Seth, d. Randolph, Mass., Oct. 2, 1842, aged 86 yrs. A pensioner.

Twombly, Ebenezer, d. Lancaster, N. H., Aug. —, 1848, aged 89 yrs., 10 mo. His wife also, aged 86 yrs.

Tyler, Abraham, Capt., d. Saco, Me., Feb. 3, 1841, aged 77 yrs.

Tyler, Simeon, d. Camden, Me., Sept. 21, 1840, aged 86 yrs.

A Chapter Regent's Bar

(MRS. WILLIAM LATTA) MARY RHODES-NASSAU

Chairman State Committee on "Regent's Bar," and regent Thomas Leiper Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.



CHAPTER REGEN'S BAR.

Many of our members have felt for some time that the office of regent of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution should carry with it some distinguishing mark, sign or insignia to identify her whom her sister members had so honored.

After considerable thought, and many interviews with artists and designers, the writer evolved the design shown herewith and described below.

As can be seen from the illustration, a plain, flat bar, on which is to be inscribed the chapter name, supports a background of laurel, which, from time immemorial, has been the sign of success and achievement, and on this background rests the distaff and entwined flax emblematic of our society—all of the emblem so far described being of embossed ruddy gold. Draped over the top and across the distaff and flax is a scroll of blue enamel and on it, in letters of gold, the words "Chapter Regent."

After all the details had been arranged and a large sized design made, the writer showed and explained the Regent's Bar to several prominent members in Pennsylvania, and every individual who was a regent wanted one at once, and everyone who was not, wished she were a regent more than ever. Finally, on the suggestion of everyone who knew about it, in October of 1912 I brought up the matter of the Regent's Bar before our State conference, then meeting at Harrisburg, and the design,

plan and scope of the Regent's Bar was enthusiastically received and unanimously endorsed. The writer had the honor and pleasure of presenting this matter, and was appointed to act on the State Committee, having for its purpose the bringing of the matter to the attention of National Board and urging its endorsement by them and its adoption as an official insignia by the Society at large.

At the meeting of the National Board in January, the subject was brought before that body by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Vice-regent of Pennsylvania, and on motion made by the Historian General, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, the Board passed the following resolution:

"I move that the National Board receive the recommendation presented by the State Vice-regent of Pennsylvania pertaining to the Regent's Bar, the same to be referred to the Committee on Insignia, with approval of the Board."

The writer has been requested to go thus at length into detailed explanation of the matter so that through this article all members might learn of the proposed plan to add to our Insignia and it is hoped that all delegates will be prepared to give official endorsement to the plan at the next National Congress. If there are any questions or any points that the writer has not touched upon, she will be only too glad to hear from and answer any member who will write her on the subject.

The cost of these Bars is \$5.00 for unjewelled ones, and ten per cent of the total cost, whether jewelled or unjewelled, will be paid by our official jewelers to the Memorial Continental Hall Fund, thus helping to reduce our debt very decidedly.

Marriage Record Exchange 1777-1850

Through the National Committee on Historical Research
Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, Historian General, Chairman

Marriage Licenses of Stephenson County, Illinois, in Book A. Recorded in the local Court House.

(Continued from March Number)

167. William S. Watroe to Harriet Wilcoxon	James McKean, Min. Gospel.....	July	17,	1843
168. Christian Strokey to Cardine Zeits	Jeral Sheetz, Minister Gospel.....	July	28,	1843
169. Henry A. Whitney to Helen Persons	Horace Barber, J. P.....	July		
170. Garrod Backer to Hannah E. Goodrich	E. J. Marsh, J. P.....	July	20,	1843
171. Harry P. Waters to Mary Loyde	Julius Smith, J. P.....	May	20,	1843
172. John Edwards to Js. Thompson	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Aug.	13,	1843
173. Ole Tolley to Groe Nalsdatter	Philip Fowler, J. P.....	Sept.	29,	1843
174. Charles Roansteal to Catherine Ann Gilman	Jared Sheetz, Min. of the Gospel...	Oet.	5,	1843
175. Rodney Montague to Eunice Denison	Jas. McKea, M. of the Gospel.....	Oet.	16,	1843
176. Charles Webster to Sarah Sawyer	Philip Fowler, J. P.....	Oet.	8,	1843
177. Reuben Ruth to Ann M. Mitchel	Philip Fowler, J. P.....	Nov.	2,	1843
178. Erwin Ruth to Leah Brown	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Nov.	5,	1843
179. Joseph Shaffer to Margann Lyon	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Nov.	16,	1843
180. George Thompson to Honor Austin	Thomas Flynn, J. P.....	Nov.	22,	1843
181. Allen B. Spencer to Elizabeth Copper	Philip Fowler, J. P.....	Nov.	19,	1843
182. Charles A. Gore to Ann Eliza Ballenger	G. G. Worthington, Min. of M. E. C.	Nov.	31,	1843
183. George Ashby to Sarah C. A. Bennett	G. G. Worthington Min. of M. E. C.	Nov.	21,	1843
184. Wilson Preston to Mary Norton	James Armstrong, J. P.....	Oet.	30th,	1843
185. Augustin Bochein to Marilla Williams	Calvin Waterbury, Min. in the Presbyterian Church	Dec.	1,	1843
186. William H. Clark to Elizabeth Lyon	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Dec.	21,	1843
187. John W. Perkey to Mary Rebecca Harris	Samuel F. Dodds, J. P.....	Dec.	9,	1843
188. Cornelius Lomis to Hannah Merrill	Philip Fowler, J. P.....	Dec.	30,	1843
189. Michael McDonough to Bridget Jordan	Anson Andrews, J. P.....	Dec.	30,	1843
190. John Fisher Jun to Nancy Musser	Alfred M. Early.....	Dec.	26,	1843
191. Giles Pearce to Polly Tittle	Thos. J. Turner, P. J. P.....	Jan.	23,	1844
192. Ezra Wickwire to Martha Hicks	E. H. Hasard, Minister.....	Feb.	20,	1844
193. John Riggé to Amy Jenks	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Feb.	20,	1844
194. Nathan Sheetz to Catharine Martin	Jared Sheetz, Min. of the Gospel..	Feb.	15,	1844
195. Justus Wilson to Lucinda Steward	Josiah Clingman, J. P.....	Feb.	21,	1844
196. Henry Wilson to Jane B. Johnson	Calvin Waterbury, Minister of the Presbyterian Church	Feb.	15,	1844
197. Orrin Rima to Juliett Jacobs	T. B. Baker, J. P.....	Jan.	18,	1844

198. William Gilbum to Margaret Ryan	Thomas Flynn, J. P.....	Feb. 23, 1844
199. Moes Purdy to Unice Merrill ..	Lewis Gibler, J. P.....	Oct. 28, 1843
200. Samuel Hartley to Clarissa Winchel	Lewis Gibler, J. P.....	Oct. 28, 1843

Records from Tombstones

CONTRIBUTED BY W. J. GAMMON, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Data copied from Monuments in various places. The data is given only regarding older members of the family.

Truitt Cemetery, Lewis County, Ky., near Quincey, Ky.

Truitt, George Sr., born 1761 in Delaware, died in Greenup County, Ky., 1842. Truitt, Jane, died Oct. 20, 1848, aged 74 years and 9 months. Truitt, George Jr., born 1808, Jan. 17, died July 3, 1860. Truitt, Simon, died Dec. 16, 1844 in his 42d year. "Morton, Josiah departed this life Feb. 25, 1838 in 75th year of his age. He fought in the Revolution, was in the battle of Guilford, and at siege of Yorktown" (He married Nancy, daughter of Moser Fuqua Sr.)

Lynn Cemetery, Greenup County, Ky. south of Fullerton 12 miles.

Waring, James H. born Jan. 28, 1817, died July 2, 1835. Francis Waring born in Prince George County, Md. Dec. 14, 1772, died in Greenup County, Ky. Jan. 29, 1827. Waring, Mary H. wife of above Francis, born Dec. 28, 1784, died June 16, 1847. Waring, James H. born Aug. 22, 1785, died in Greenup Co. Ky. Mar. 10, 1847.

Robert's Cemetery, eight miles south of Fullerton, Ky.

Crayercraft, Sarah, wife of Chas. & daughter of Richard & Ursula Stevenson, Born Sept. 21, 1793, and died in Greenup County, Oct. 11, 1876. Dupuy, Moses F. born July 26, 1798, died Aug. 13, 1889. Dupuy, Phebe, wife of Moses F. born April 24, 1795, died Dec. 4, 1854.

Gifts to Historical Research Committee On Record in Historian General's Office, Arranged According to States

CALIFORNIA.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, Report 1911-12.

Rubidoux Chapter, Riverside, Article on Local History.

COLORADO.

Miss Henrietta Bromwell, Denver, member of Baltimore (Md.) Chapter, The Bromwell Genealogy, also Marriages in the Colorado Gold Diggings Districts.

Shavano Chapter, Salida, 100 marriage records of Franklin Co., copied by Nellie M. Gravett.

CONNECTICUT.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford in the Revolution and South Windsor; sent by Dr. Mary S. Tudor, historian.

GEORGIA.

Hannah Clarke Chapter, Chapter Report, 1913.

John Houston Chapter, A Sketch of Antioch M. E. Church, Upson County, Georgia;

A Sketch of the Educational Interests of Thomaston, Georgia;

History of the Thomaston M. E. Church; History of the Thomaston Baptist Church; One Hundred Marriage Records, Upson County, Ga., 1825-58.

Lyman Hall Chapter, Historical Sketch of Frederica (Mrs. J. L. Walker).

Georgia Historical Society, William Harden, Librarian: Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vols. III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII. (For Library.)

William McIntosh Chapter: First Wills and Marriages of Bucks Co.

Council of Safety Chapter: Unveiling Chebw Monument, Americus, Ga.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield Chapter, Vol. V, April, 1912. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Soc.

Indenture, Dec. 16, 1911, between Packard and Jane, his wife, "freed people of the colour," and Peter Hansbrough, of Kentucky;

Indenture, Nov. 7, 1815, between Packard, a free man of colour, and Toussaint Dubois, Sr., Ind. Ter;

Telegrams, April, 1853, via "National Telegraph;" via "O'Reilly's Telegraph;"

Affidavits, relative to robbery committed in 1791 by "Subjects of the King of Spain."

Contributed by Miss Helen L. Allen, historian Springfield Chapter; Deed, 1,000 acres of land granted by Chief of the Nation of Indians, "Beginning at the Falls of St. Anthony," etc.;

Letted, certified copy, dated Dec. 20, 1775, written from Camp at Dorchester, by Josiah Fay.

Kewanee, Illinois, Chapter: List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Sangamon Co.;

Chapter Report, 1912.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington: Report of condition of records of McLean County;

Review of Four Years in Work in D. A. R., Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridenthal, historian: Sketch Barzilla Fisher and his son John; John Fisher's Diary, 1776;

Article, Col. Wm. Whitley.

Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, Effingham, Ill.: List of soldiers of Revolution and War of 1812, from Dearborn Co., Indiana newspaper.

Rebecca Parke Chapter: Dedication and Presentation of Flag Staff, etc. (Mrs. Lawrence).

Elder William Brewster Chapter: 600 marriage records of Stephenson Co.; Early Records of Madison Co.

Records of Revolutionary Soldiers, from Mrs. Sarah Webb, Aurora.

George Rogers Clark Chapter: Vital Statistics and Data of State, Mrs. Martha E. Perry, historian.

William Burdick: Copy of First Will (1820) in Aurora.

INDIANA.

Connersville Chapter: Fayette County, Indiana. Town and County Records with list of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Fayette County.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter: Reminiscences of Old Fort Wayne, presented by Mrs. Martha B. Hanna, historian;

History of Maumee River Basin, Allen County, Indiana, presented by the sons of Mrs. Lura Case Woodworth, through Mrs. Martha B.

Hanna, historian; in Indiana shelf, D. A. R. Library;

Illustrated Guide to the Allen County Court House; Article on Some Historic Places in the City of Fort Wayne, Over Which Flags of Four Nations Have Flouted, contributed articles presented by Mrs. M. B. Hanna, historian.

From Mrs. R. O. Hawkins, Indianapolis: Article on Gov. Harmon's Forebears; Thirty Harmon's in the American Revolution.

John Paul Chapter, Madison, Ind.: Revolutionary Soldiers Whose Graves have been Located in Jefferson County, Ind.;

Chapter Report, 1912;

Biographical Sketches of Twenty-three Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Jefferson County.

Charles Carroll Chapter, Delphi: Brief Historical Sketch of Indiana, Mrs. Nathaniel W. Bowen.

Franklin, Indiana: Marriage Records, Johnson Co., 1830-33;

Copy of letter, Thos. Jefferson, 1813;

Copy of Will, 1775, Johnson Co., Mrs. P. K. Dubois.

IOWA.

Adel Chapter: Genealogy of Miss Nellie Hotchkiss, from Gilbert, Sir Matthew, b. 1599; d. 1680.

Betty Zane Chapter: Copy of Deed Given by William Clark to Isaac Spaulding, July 31, 1732.

Onawa Chapter: Records of Marriages, Wills and Deeds.

Many Marion Chapter: Vital Records, Knoxville, Ia.

KENTUCKY.

Boonesborough Chapter, Louisville: History and Genealogies of the Families of Miller, Woods, Harris, Wallace, Maupin, Oldham, Kavanaugh and Brown, etc.; presented by Mrs. Thomas Phelps, historian Boonesborough Chapter.

Tombstone Records from Louisville, sent by William J. Gammon.

MAINE.

Colonial Daughters Chapter: Chapter Report; Maine Indians. (1) Some General Facts about Indians; (2) Old Indian Towns; (3) The Indian Baby and Child; (4) Indian Myths and Legends.

Abigail Whitman Chapter: Revolutionary Soldiers of Norway, Maine.

Ruth Held Cragan Chapter: Records from 1839-50, Rev. Soldiers' Graves.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Chapter (Mrs. Geo. Hodges): List of colors or flags in ten counties of Maryland, 1694;

Copy of inscription on General Morgan's tombstone;

Birthplace Com. Stephen Decatur, Berlin, Md. Obituaries copied from Md. Gazette 1727-76;

Program Francis Scott Key Memorial and
Newspaper Account.

Mordecai Gist Chapter: 2,000 Early Baltimore Marriage Records, 1778-82, sent by Mrs. Thomas L. Gibson.

Ann Arundel Chapter: 300 Marriage Records, Ann Arundel Co., from Mrs. Alice L. Welsh, regent, also from Mrs. Eveline G. Bowers.

Baltimore Chapter: 3,000 Marriage Records from Baltimore County;

100 Marriage Licenses, Prince George Co. (Mrs. George Hodges).

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter: Sixteen Views of Annapolis;

Old Bible, from Mrs. Weems Ridout, regent;

100 Marriage Records, Ann Arundel Co., 1777-1813, Miss Agnes Walton.

Ann Arundel Chapter: Inscriptions from graves in Anne Arundel County, Mrs. R. B. Henry, historian. In D. A. R. Library;

Index of Old Court House Records of Anne Arundel County, presented by Mrs. Weems Ridout.

Margaret Brent Chapter (now John Eager Howard Chapter): 300 Marriage Records, Balto. Co.

Margaret Beckett Mullikin, Marlboro, Md.: Gravestone inscriptions from old graveyard near school.

Janet Montgomery Chapter: 100 Marriage Records of Frederick Co., Md.

(To be continued)

Reminiscences of a Soldier of the Revolution

My Dear Children and Grandchildren:

Let it be remembered after I am dead that I was born on the last day of April in the year seventeen hundred and fifty-five, in the town of Litchfield, and State of Connecticut. I lived with my parents till I was seventeen years old; had a common school education and then went to a grammar school and studied the Latin and Greek languages for the purpose of a college education. I was examined by President Daggett with several of my schoolmates, and was admitted as a member of the college at New Haven, but sickness in my father's family prevented me from going that year. The next year the American war broke out, called the American Revolutionary War, and I enlisted as a private soldier in a company commanded by Capt. Baziliel Beebe, in Col. Wooster's regiment, for six months, and marched to Ticonderoga. Nothing special took place in the campaign and I returned home in the month of December in the year 1775. I enlisted into Captain Beebe's company, Col. Philip B. Bradley's regiment, in the month of February, 1776, for nine months, and went to New York, thence to New Jersey and finally to Buskirk's Point opposite Staten Island. The British fleet was within half a mile of us. They fired a great

many shots at us with but little effect. We continued there till the British landed on Long Island. After the battle on Long Island, we marched to Bergen, right opposite New York City, and remained there till the British got possession of New York, then marched up the Hudson River 14 miles and built Fort Lee. Some time in the winter, part of the regiment was ordered over to Fort Washington.

On the 15th of November, the British sent us a flag and demanded the fort. The answer was, "It will not be given up." We knew we should come to action the next day. We received a supply of cartridges and were ordered to eat our breakfast before daylight. As soon as daylight appeared, we were on our alarm posts. We had lines to defend a good distance from the fort. The British before sunrise appeared in three different places. The battle began with cannon shot, after some time with small arms, and continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the British sent in a flag and the firing ceased, and the fort was given up. We marched to the Harlem Meeting House, about two miles, and went into the meeting house and other houses. There were twenty-seven hundred of us that laid down our arms. We stayed there until the next Wednesday morning, and then marched to New

York and went into different prisons. Eight hundred and seventeen went into New Bridewell, I among the rest; others into the Sugar House, and others into the Old Dutch Church, and on Thursday morning they brought us some little provisions. That was the first morsel that we got after eating our breakfast on Saturday morning, the 16th of November. There were five days we never ate or drank anything. We never drew as much provision for three days' allowance as a man eats at a common meal. I was there three months and never saw any fire except what was in the lamps in the city, and not a pane of glass in the prison to keep out the cold—nothing but iron gates. At length an exchange of prisoners took place and I went on board the ship Glasco, lying on the east side of the city, bound to Old Milford, Conn. We sailed a few miles and got into Hurl Gate where we struck a rock and stopped. The tide was rising and she soon floated off, after which we cast anchor and stayed there eleven days. Twenty-eight were thrown overboard who died while we lay there. We then sailed for Old Milford and landed the next morning. Quite a number of us had our feet frozen. For several days previous to landing we had the small pox aboard and was forbidden to enter any house except the one that was provided for us. Soon after we got there they brought us three corn baskets full of boiled beef, potatoes and bread, and every one that was able to help himself got as big a piece as he could. Nineteen died that night from over-eating. There were thirty-three belonging of Capt. Beebe's company and only three of us survived. We were completely covered with vermin. I soon got home to my father's house by the assistance from friends, but it was several months before I was restored to health.

I am this day eighty years old, entirely free from pain of any kind. I never had the headache, backache, sideache or

rheumatism in my journey through my long life.

Oliver Woodruff.

Livonia, April 30, 1835.

The original letter in the possession of Mr. Oscar Woodruff, editor of the Dansville (N. Y.) Express. The pension record of Oliver Woodruff contains the following data:

App. for pension Sept. 27, 1832.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., Apr. 30, 1755 (Record in large Bible).

Res. at date of app., Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Res. at date of enlistment, Litchfield, Conn.

Enlisted last of Apr., or first of May, 1775, and served under Capt. Bezaleel Beebe; Ensign Thomas Catlin; marched from Litchfield, Conn., to Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and was attached to Col. Timothy Hinman's Regt.; David Welch was Major.

Gen. Schuyler was in command of the Northern Department of New York.

Gen. Montgomery was there until he sailed down the lake to St. Johns. Employed in making boats and procuring materials, building bridges, etc.; served six months.

Enlisted Feb., 1776, in Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's Co. John Smith was First Lieut., Thomas Catlin, Second Lieut., and Waite Beach Ensign. The company marched from Litchfield, Conn., to Norwalk and thence to New York City. After staying there something like two weeks, were ordered to cross the North River into the Jerseys down to Buskirk's Point opposite Staten Island, and in plain view of the British fleet. During his stay at that place, was engaged in a number of small skirmishes. Continued there until the British took possession of Long Island, and was in full view of the battle.

Continued at the Point until the enemy took possession of the City of New York, after which they were ordered to march and did march as far North as the town of Bergen opposite New York. After staying there a short time, during

which the enemy were marching toward White Plains, was ordered to march and did march to the north as far as what was then called English neighborhood. Was in Gen. Green's Brigade. Was then employed in building Fort Lee on the west branch of the North River.

About Oct. 1st, was ordered to and crossed the river to Fort Washington, directly opposite Fort Lee. Nothing particular occurred except some few skirmishes, until the 15th day of Nov., when a flag was sent from the enemy, demanding the surrender of the fort; Col. Magaw replied he should hold possession as long as he could. The troops prepared to receive an attack during the night of the 15th. About daylight the morning of the 16th, the fort was attacked on three sides; firing continued without cessation until as near as he can recollect, about three o'clock, when the troops retreated from the Alarm Post into the inside of the fort and a flag was received and the fort capitulated and the arms were given up.

"We then marched to Harlem village the same night (Saturday) and continued there until the next Wednesday with nothing to eat or drink," even the skin of a potato. Except the pith of an old cabbage stump which he found in the garden. On Wednesday aforesaid, marched to New York and were then placed in different prisons. He with 815 others were imprisoned in New Bridewell, then unfinished, with loose floors and no windows. First food after captivity was on Thursday morning. Continued until some time in Jan., 1777, "without fire, suffering more than has ever been written or told." Went from said prison to a ship called the "Glasgow" and moved from New York Harbor into Harlgate, where she cast anchor and lay there for 10 or 12 days, during which time 28 of the prisoners died from disease occasioned by hard treatment and hunger.

In the month of Feb. were landed at Old Milford, Conn. During the first

night 19 died out of 200 that landed and out of the 33 of Capt. Beebe's Co. that were made prisoners, only two beside himself ever arrived at home.

In addition to the above service, he was volunteer on board a privateer of 14 guns that sailed from New London, Conn., Oct., 1778. Its commander was Capt. Gilbert Fanning. Was out 30 days and returned to New London; nothing of importance occurred during this cruise.

He declares his name is not on any Pension Roll, and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service.

Mr. John Barnard, Jr., a clergyman in Lima, N. Y., and Samuel W. Spencer, Surrogate of Livingston Co., N. Y., certified in 1832 that they were well acquainted with Dea. Oliver Woodruff and believed him to be 77 years of age and that he is reputed and believed in his neighborhood to have been a soldier of the Rev. in which opinion both concur.

The above depositions were taken on above date in open Court before the Court of Livingston Co., N. Y., and "the said Court do hereby certify and declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Rev. soldier and served as he states. And the Court further certifies that it appears to them that John Barnard, Jr., who has signed the preceding certificate is a clergyman, resident of the town of Lima, and that Samuel W. Spencer who has also signed the same, is a resident the town of Geneseo (Surrogate, etc.) and is a credible person; and that their statement is entitled to credit.

"I, Chauncey R. Bond, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Livingston Co., do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said Court in the matter of the application of Oliver Woodruff for a pension.

"In testimony whereof I have here-

unto set my hand and seal of office this 31st day of Oct., 1832.

CH. R. BOND, *Clerk.*"

On July 20, 1833, Oliver Woodruff again appeared before the Court and stated that by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise day of his enlistment or length of his service, but he had no doubt he served not less than 6 months in 1775, for one year in 1776-1777, including captivity, as a private, and for one month in 1778 as a sailor; in all, at least 19 months.

Leman Gibbs, a judge of Livingston Co., testified in July, 1833: "I certify that the above named Deacon Oliver Woodruff is a man of unimpeachable character for truth and veracity."

Apr. 5, 1852, Birdsey Woodruff, a son of Oliver Woodruff, testified that his

father and mother, Annis Woodruff, were married Dec. 5, 1785. That his father died Dec. 24, 1845, and his mother died May 28, 1818, residents of Livonia, N. Y. He appointed an attorney, T. E. Hassler of Washington, to look after any claims against the government that may be due Woodruff's heirs.

A letter on file from A. C. Fraser, Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1854, states Oliver Woodruff married first wife soon after close of Rev. Had several children by this marriage. In 1827 he married a second wife by whom there were no children. His second wife died

about 1851 and the question was asked if the children of first wife were entitled to a pension in case the widow did not draw one.—Contributed by Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Genealogist, N. S. D. A. R.

A notable service was held on Washington's Birthday in the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge.

A thank offering of more than a thousand dollars was made for the Patriots' Hall. A number of the Daughters took part in the Whirlwind Campaign to raise this money.

Mrs. George J. DeArmond, of Merion, Pa., was the Captain who raised the largest amount, and Mrs. Blair Antrim, of Roanoke, Va., stood next.

A large number of those chosen for Captains were unable to do their work on account of illness and others received too short notice to undertake it. As \$50,000 are required to complete this Hall in honor of the Patriots of America, the Campaign will be continued until the 19th of June, which will be the 136th Anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge.

The Patriots' Hall is the central feature of the great Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. It is intended for the use of historic and patriotic societies which hold their field days on this great Camp Ground and it will be used for the exhibition of the Collections of the Valley Forge Museum of American History. This Museum includes relics of every period of American History, but the greatest relic is Washington's Marquee, the tent which he used at Valley Forge as his headquarters and throughout the Revolution.



ANNIS KNAPP, WIFE OF OLIVER WOODRUFF.

Two Notable Books

A History of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Shortly before the death of Mrs. Adalai E. Stevenson, former President General and much loved and honored woman, there came from the press a little book which reached her many friends in time to be a Christmas greeting and a farewell remembrance from one who had started on the Long Journey.

This little volume, bound in the blue and white of the National Society, is a brief history of the Society which will make for itself a place among the membership of the organization because of its practical worth, as well as through the admiration so many felt for the accomplished author, who of all others may be said to have possessed the intimate knowledge and the ability so blended as to make such a work complete.

The book is concise and strong in its brevity and at the same time has that delightful touch of personal intimacy which makes each page a friendly message. It tells of the matters and things that will not only interest the members of the great and widely growing organization, but any one who cares to know of the forces which gave birth to this real power in the world. The origin, the founders, who they were and what were their lives and their characteristics, the chief incidents of the administration of each President General—these are all told in the keen cut way that is indicated by the line from Shakespeare that Mrs. Stevenson takes for the motto of her book: "An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told."

In a gracefully written preface, Mrs. Stevenson pointed to her readers the reasons why the book has been set before them. As the oldest living President General in point of service in the National Society, and the second to hold the

high office, it seemed fitting that she should place for the future a record that should briefly embrace the more important points in the history of the society. She had not intended to write an exhaustive treatise of all that has been done, and planned. As she says in her preface:

"Such a work would take more years to complete than remain to me upon earth, and tomes of ponderous volumes that no mortal in these strenuous days could take time to read. It may be that in coming years, when my pen is laid aside and my voice is still, that many of the 'Daughters' will turn trustingly to these pages for facts, which I shall endeavor to make authentic. In a spirit of perfect fairness and impartiality, at peace with all the world, with 'malice toward none and charity for all,' I transmit to the future as well as to the present members of the National Society, these words of truth, in so far as I have been able to gather the facts."

The book contains portraits of all those who have served as President General of the Association and including up to the last administration. These are:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Donald MacLean and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Each administration is briefly reviewed and the matters that have made history for the D. A. R. are set forth in their proper place and in such way that they will attract and compel by their sincerity.

There is a portrait and sketch of Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, founder of the National Society Children of the American Revolution and writer of many books dear to the heart of childhood, also a portrait of

Mrs. William D. Cabell, Hon. President Presiding; one of Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Stevenson taken together and a picture of the Stevenson home in Bloomington.

The book is entirely a Bloomington

product, being issued from the press of the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company. It is dedicated by its author to Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of the D. A. R. of Bloomington.

A Revolutionary Reader

Another valuable addition to the book shelves of all who are interested in patriotic education, is the Revolutionary Reader, compiled by Mrs. Sophie Lee Foster, State regent of Georgia, and dedicated by her to the Daughters of Georgia. The sub-title is "Reminiscences and Indian Legends," and, although written by a Georgia woman and dedicated to the Daughters of that State, let no one think for a moment that the contents are limited to local history. Perhaps it might be well to quote from the opinion of Mr. Lucian Lamar Knight, the well known historian of Georgia:

"It is a marvel to me how you could gather together so many charmingly written articles, each of them illustrative of some dramatic phase of the great struggle for independence. There is much in this book of local interest to each section. There is literally nothing which does not carry with it an appeal of the most profound interest to the general reader, whether in Georgia or New England. You have ignored no part of the map. I congratulate you upon

your wonderful success in the preparation of your Revolutionary Reader. It is marvelously rich in contents and broadly American in spirit."

Chapter programs may be well supplied with material from this book of Mrs. Foster's, a real labor of love on her part, for she has borne the entire expense of publication, for the little sketches have been selected with that point in view. Schools will find it useful, as there are stories for the various periods of the Revolution to help out the text books which are exact but not always interesting.

Libraries will find that the Story Hour of the Children's Department will be helped by this volume and in fact as a matter of fact, it is so interesting that anyone who picks it up to glance through it will not be able to put it down immediately. It takes hold as all good books should do and the reader does not lay it aside unsatisfied. There is entertainment and instruction for Daughters (and Sons) of all ages in this one volume which is printed by the Byrd Printing Co., Atlanta, Ga., and sells for \$2.00.

New Books in the Library

A NAVAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Gardner W. Allen. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York.

There is a great deal of valuable information contained in the two volumes comprising this naval history, and the author has delved industriously into many archives in order to obtain the complete and comprehensive account of our navy during its infancy. There are very few works on naval history of our country during the Revolution which come within the reach of the average

reader, so that Mr. Allen's work will be doubly appreciated.

The frontispiece of Vol. I is of especial interest to all Daughters, since it depicts the explosion of the British frigate "Augusta," the timbers of which vessel, after lying beneath the waters of the Delaware River for more than a century, are now used as the panelling and furniture of the New Jersey room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The appendix contains a complete list of authorities quoted from a list of the officers of the Continental Navy and Ma-

rine corps; a list of the vessels in the Continental service and many other valuable aids to the study of our young navy.

A HISTORY OF WELCOME GARRET AND HIS DESCENDANTS, from his birth in 1758 down to recent date, by Samuel B. Garrett. Published by the author at Muncie, Ind. Price \$5.00.

This volume embraces genealogical data of many generations of the Garrett, Martin, Puckett, Starbuck, Deatherage and numerous others sprung from him, with a brief account of the ancestors of his two wives. There is also some data regarding the descendants of Benjamin Garrett, late of West Virginia, Boeler Garrett, Gibson Garrett and Madison Garrett.

BOND GENEALOGY, compiled by Samuel B. Garrett and published by him in Muncie, Ind. Price \$5.00.

A complete and comprehensive history of the descendants of Joseph Bond, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1704 and died in North Carolina in 175—. Also a brief account of many descendants of John Bond, his brother, who also emigrated to America, the two being sons of Benamin and Ann (Paradise) Bond of Wiltshire.

Both this book and the Garrett genealogy are well indexed and of particular value to those interested in North Carolina and Virginia families.

STRATFORD HALL AND THE LEES CONNECTED WITH ITS HISTORY. Compiled and published by Frederick Warren Alexander, Oak Grove, Va.

This book is dedicated to the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and is the outcome of a resolution presented by the author and adopted by the order for the purchase of Stratford Hall through a committee known as the "Lee Birthplace Memorial Committee."

The author states in his preface, which also embodies the resolution, that in his work of carrying out these resolutions he found a majority of the people woefully ignorant of the history of this great family with, perhaps, the exception of

Richard Henry Lee," "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and General R. E. Lee, and about all that is generally known of the latter is his record from 1861 to 1865, the great service he rendered our country prior to 1861 and the great benefit he became to education, after 1865, being almost forgotten.

Mr. Alexander has so arranged his book that anyone reading it may become acquainted with the principal acts in the lives of over fifty Lees, whose history is connected directly or indirectly with Stratford Hall.

There is a certificate attached to each volume which states that the owner of the book is an honorary member of the "Lee Birthplace Memorial Committee."

THE VAN BUREN FAMILY. A history of the descendants of Cornelius Maessen Van Buren, who came from Holland to America in 1631, including the genealogy of the Bloomingdales, who are descended from Maas, a son of Cornelius Maessen. By Harriette C. Waite Van Buren Peckham, A. B., M. D.

This handsome book is not simply a compilation of genealogical data, but, as far as has been possible to acquire the material, a history and biographical record of the family. This material is not limited to those bearing the name of Van Buren, but gives valuable information regarding families related to the Van Burens by marriage, viz.: Abeel, Baker, Banta, Bogardus; Briesch, Bries or Brieze, Brodhead, Bronck or Bronk, Burhans, Conklin, Conyn, De Witt, Dow or Dow, Du Bois, Evans, Foote, Fryenmoet, Hoes or Goes, Hogeboom, Hun, Huyck, Mosher, Mudge, Ostrander, Peckham, Pruyn, Pruyne, Pryne or Prune, Putman, Quackenboss or Quackenbosch, Roosa or Rosa, Schermerhorn, Ten Broeck, Ten Eyck, Van Allen or Van Alen, Van Alstyne, Van der Berg or Van den Burg, Vander Poel, Van Deusen, Van Gaasbeek, Van Ness, Van Rensselaer, Van Slyck or Van Slyke, Van Valkenburgh, Van Vechten, Vosburgh, Wells, Williams, Winne, Witbeck or Whitbeck.

The book is profusely illustrated and very completely indexed. It is published by Tobias Wright, Bleeker St., New York, N. Y.

MY CHILDREN'S ANCESTORS, by the Rev. R. T. Cross, contains data concerning about four hundred New England ancestors of the children of Roselle Theodore Cross and his wife, Emma Asenath (Bridgman) Cross, also names of many ancestors in England and descendants of the grandparents of Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Theodore and Susannah

(Jackman) Cross; Samuel and Lois (Temple) Murdock; Noah and Asenath (Judd) Bridgman; Jacob and Lydia (Slack) Daggett, with an introductory essay on genealogy and an appendix of miscellanies.

A complete, well indexed and rather unusual genalogy, because reversing the ordinary method; it begins with the author's children and traces their ancestry on all ascending lines, back to the first settlers in New England and as much farther as possible. Published by the author at Twinsburg, Ohio.

In Memoriam

MRS. HARVEY D. GOULDER (Mary Rankin Goulder), ex-regent and first vice regent of the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, O., died on December 10, 1913. Mrs. Goulder joined our chapter March 19, 1892, and continuously from that time has been an active force, in a most constructive way, in all the branches of patriotic endeavor which the chapter has undertaken. Her regency, from June, 1904, to June, 1906, was one of quiet and steady growth, both in the work accomplished and in the sixty-six new names added to the roll. For a number of years she was Chairman of the Children of the Republic Clubs. The fostering of patriotic spirit and in the development of character of the boys of the Brownell School district, who are members of these clubs, were objects upon which her mind dwelt and her heart kindled. Her persistence and enthusiasm resulted in the stately and dignified Minuet Dance, of which she was leader, and which has charmed and entertained us at several Colonial Balls.

In many directions, in the philanthropic work of our city, she has been pre-eminently a leader. One of her many philanthropic interests being the Benjamin Rose Institute, of which she was secretary and one of the fifteen managers and to which she gave much time and thought.

Mrs. Goulder was a true friend of many who were old and of many more who were young. Her keen mind and warm heart were always seeking ways to encourage her friends and invariably she sought and found the good in all.

MRS. ABIGAIL JANE' HITCHCOCK DYER, daughter of Henry and Lucy Hulett Hitchcock and widow of Horace Hoxie Dyer, was born at Clarendon Springs, Vt., May 3, 1843, and died at the home of her son, Col. H. Edward Dyer, Rutland, Vt., Nov. 19, 1913.

She was a descendant of the Allen family, so closely identified with the early history of Ver-

mont, also of the Lyman, Whitney, Danforth, Gilbert and other noted Colonial families.

Her devotion to patriotic work was recognized not only in Rutland, but outside her native state. She was vice president and treasurer for Vermont of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, State secretary of the National Society of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, chairman of the Vermont Branch of the National Society of the Order of the Crown and a member of the Mary Washington Society.

She was a charter member of Ann Story Chapter, organized in 1893, and served the chapter twice as regent, also as historian and chairman of committees that marked Forts Rutland, Ranger and Warren, and of a State committee that placed a marker at Isle La Motte to the Green Mountain Boys, Col. Seth Warner and Capt. Remember Baker.

Prizes were offered by her to the school children and during the Spanish American War she organized a committee to send supplies to the First Vermont Infantry in which her son was an officer.

For the erection of Memorial Continental Hall she labored earnestly for nineteen years, giving freely of her means as well. Her last gift was a mahogany sofa for the Banquet Hall.

In recognition of her untiring devotion to the interests of the Society, the Vermont Daughters in State Conference, together with her chapter, voted to place her name in the Memory Book, given to Continental Hall by Vermont.

MRS. ETHEL GRISWOLD ELLIS died at her home on So. Washington Street, Kokomo, Ind., on January 14, 1914.

Mrs. Ellis was a well beloved woman of more than usual grace, goodness and charm. She entered wholly into the life of the city, was a

regular attendant at Grace Methodist Church, and an active member of General James Cox Chapter, and of several prominent local clubs and societies. She was well educated and possessed a mind of fine quality and was a woman of unusual qualifications.

Deo-On-Go-Wa Chapter of Batavia, N. Y., reports with regret the loss by death of the following members:

MRS. MARY E. WRIGHT COWDEN, on June 26, 1913.

MRS. EVALINE DOLBEER SMITH, a charter member, on August 2, 1913.

MRS. MATILDA FOGEL MICKLEY, wife of the late Edwin Mickley of Mickleys, Pa., died on October 30, 1913, in the 80th year of her age. She was born October 6, 1834, in the village of Fogelsville, Pa., and died at Mickleys at the home of her daughter Annie, wife of the late Commander Joseph P. Mickley, U. S. N. Mrs. Mickley was the daughter of Solomon Fogel and Anna Stahler. Her grandfather was General John Fogel, Brigadier General in the War of 1812 and Associate Judge of Lehigh County. Her great-grandfather was a member of the General Committee from Macunjie, appointed May 20th, 1776, and served during the Revolutionary War. Phillip Frederick Fogel her earliest Colonial ancestor on the Fogel line, arrived in Philadelphia in 1732 from Rotterdam, settling in Lynn Township, Pa. He built for himself a large stone house which was used as a local fort and the neighbors congregated there for protection and defense during the Indian wars.

She is survived by four children: Mrs. Henry Martyn Chance; Mrs. Annie D. Mickley; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, well known genealogist; John Jacob Mickley. Mrs. Mickley was a former member of the Continental Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Fort Augusta Chapter, Sunbury, Pa., announces with regret the loss by death of the following members:

MRS. GILBERT VAN ALLEN, in September, 1913;

MRS. ISABELLE DEAN MANN WARD, on September 4, 1913.

MISS ELIZABETH D. CLAY, on September 10, 1913;

MRS. AMELIA CRAIGH SIMPSON, in December, 1913.

MRS. CORNELIA ABRAMS, wife of George B. Abrams, died on January 26, 1914, at her home in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Abrams was a charter member of the Captain Christian Brown Chapter, Cobleskill, N. Y.

MRS. AURILLA B. BARBOUR, wife of Owen B. Barbour, died at her home in Ashton, R. I., on February 15, 1914. She was a loyal and esteemed member of the Pawtucket Chapter.

The George Taylor Chapter of Easton, Pa., records with regret the death of the following members:

MRS. JAMES B. NEAL, on October 26, 1913;

MISS LELA H. FRETZ, on December 6, 1913.

MRS. HANNAH SALISBURY FRENCH, wife of the late Samuel E. French, died at her home in Pawtucket, R. I., on December 18, 1913. She was a member of Pawtucket Chapter and daughter of Mrs. Phoebe Irish, a Real Daughter, and also a member of the Pawtucket Chapter.

MRS. PAMELA E. JONES, wife of the late Elijah P. Jones, died at the home of her son, George P. Jones, in Findlay, O., on January 10, 1914. Mrs. Jones was born in Piqua, O., October 31, 1840, and was a descendant of John Shaw. She was a member of Fort Findlay Chapter and was associated with many charitable organizations as well.

MRS. PATTIE CORNELISON BANKS, member of the Boonesborough Chapter of Richmond, Ky., died at her home in that city on November 9, 1913. Mrs. Banks, besides being deeply interested in D. A. R. work, was a member of several other organizations, notably the Pattie M. Clay Infirmary, the Woman's Club of Richmond, being president of both, and the Federation of Women's Clubs of Kentucky, of which she was State Secretary. She was a woman of unusual personal beauty, charm and intelligence.

MRS. LIZZIE BARBER BACHELDER died at her home in Hyde Park, Mass., on February 1, 1914, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Bachelder was born in Nottingham, N. H., the daughter of the late Daniel B. and Betsy (Butler) Stevens, and in 1854 was married to Col. John B. Bachelder, "the Historian of Gettysburg."

She was a charter member of Else Cilley Chapter of Nottingham, a woman of culture and refinement, her pleasing personality drew about her a wide circle of friends who feel a deep sense of bereavement at her loss.

MRS. T. A. ASPINWALL, vice regent of the Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter of Jackson, Mich., died at her home in Jackson on November 25, 1913. Mrs. Aspinwall was born in Prairie Ronde, Mich., forty-eight years ago, but was resident of Jackson for twenty-one years. She became a member of the National Society in 1895, later joining the Abiel Fellows Chapter of Three Rivers, Mich. She then transferred to the chapter organizing in Jackson and was one of the most faithful workers in establishing the Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, June 17, 1913.

MRS. CAROLINE SMITH CURTIS, wife of Josiah Curtis, died at her home in Addison, N. Y., December 27, 1913. Mrs. Curtis was a charter member and for many years registrar of Onwentsia Chapter.

A Plea for the Heroines of the American Revolution in History

By (MRS. ENOCH G.) GRACE D. JOHNSON
Livingston Manor Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Are there no heroines of the Revolution? Not long ago I was hurrying to my beloved D. A. R. meeting (where I had spent so many inspiring hours) when my son said, "Well, mother, I don't see why you ladies make such a fuss about the American Revolution. The women didn't do anything worth putting in our history books."

This started me thinking, so on my return I looked carefully over his text book and found no mention of the many heroic deeds of our women of that time. The volume used in the eighth grade of the Washington Public Schools is "A School History of the United States" by William H. Mace. There is not one mention of woman's work. The "History Book" from which the children study their formal lesson is looked upon as the important volume, while any side line histories are considered as they are listed—supplementary.

Boys of the eighth grade are ready to be brave knights and our girls are awakening to new ideals. Should they not have food for their dreams? Why not give them the inspiration which tales of our heroines can but lend to their imaginations?

Was it only the soldiers who suffered at Valley Forge, while "the wives and children were home crying for bread?" I doubt not their cry for bread was scarcely heard above the bustle of their work these women found waiting to be done. Many of the wives of the commanders, as well as those in the ranks, followed their husbands, sometimes where the bullets were flying thickest. During that terrible winter, Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Nathaniel Greene were among those who nursed the sick and homesick soldiers, going about among the

men like guardian angels, bringing comfort and cheering words to all in distress. The only heroine I find in Montgomery's American History, the text book used in the seventh grade, is Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, who "Prepared a smoking hot breakfast for General Nathaniel Greene" and presented him with two bags of silver. The subject is dismissed with the following: "It was such noble-hearted women as Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, who helped our men to keep up heart to the end. The honor shall be theirs as long as history lasts." It seems to me our children should be as familiar with the deeds of our heroines as with those of our heroes.

Who were these women? Mary Katherine Goddard was editor of the Maryland Journal and Advertiser and postmistress of the Baltimore office during the Revolutionary War. It was by her that the official printing of the Declaration of Independence was made. Her plea for continued resistance until the end was gained must have given renewed zeal to all who read such clarion notes as: "The love of liberty is beyond the love of life." "It is an inviolable duty which we most certainly owe to God and our country to exert ourselves to the utmost that liberty, which we enjoy may descend free and unimpaired to our posterity." Catherine Schuyler destroys her fields of wheat so none of it could nourish Burgoyne and his men. Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson died while nursing the American captives at Charleston; Mrs. Esther Reed and Mrs. Sarah Bache raised much needed money for the army though the Tories were quartered in Philadelphia. Mary Draper made the first bullets of her treasured pewter when the supply of lead was exhausted; and

again we read of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, who preferred to behold her beloved homestead a heap of ashes rather than see the British sheltered about her hearthstone; nor must we forget the blacksmith, Bettie Hager, who refitted arms and cannon captured from the British so that they could be used against their former owners in expelling them from Boston; this was all a labor of love, for she received no pay for her work.

Let our boys and girls ride away with Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Darrach and Mrs. Jane Thomas, as well as with Paul Revere; fight again side by side with Deborah Samson and Moll Pitcher and Nancy Hart; feel again the thrill of accomplishment when Leonard Whiting carrying dispatches to Boston, is speedily brought to terms by the indomitable Amazon pickets whose only weapons were pitchforks and scythes. Major Andre would have made good his escape into British lines but for the ready intuition of Cornelia Beekman, while Elizabeth Zanes' daring in the face of the Tory fire saved the day at Fort Finocastle. Nor have I exhausted the list.

This deficiency in our American histories has been met by many of our teachers. Miss Elizabeth V. Brown, Supervisor of Primary Instruction, Washington, D. C., has already instituted supplementary work in the Franklin School along this line. The work is illustrated by many stories and pictures not found

in the official text books, but in various readers used during the term. Beginning with the kindergarten and primary grades the children are told stories which have a historical as well as ethical value, viz.: Pocahontas and John Smith, Queen Elizabeth and Raleigh, etc. The work of women in the home is emphasized by stories of home industries of this Colonial period; also the child's place in the economics of the home is not overlooked. Woman's part in our primitive life is introduced by the Indian and Esquimaux. Next comes her share in the Colonial life in the upbuilding of the Nation. The part women played in the formation of the colonies is brought out by stories of the Pilgrim mothers in England, in Holland and America. With this introduction to the feminine in the life of our country, the children are quite prepared to find that at the time of the Revolution, the women were as much a factor as the men in determining this country should be free. Miss Brown has also prepared illuminating supplements for the strangely lacking histories, which at no late date we may hope to see incorporated. This will give the children a truer perspective of our early days, when, as ever, the women were bearing their burdens with wonderful endurance and working with unflagging zeal.

Special Announcement—Transportation Committee

Various circulars sent out by State officials in different parts of the country, containing information regarding transportation to the Twenty-third Continental Congress, D. A. R., to be held in Washington, April 20th to 25th, 1914, have been brought to my attention.

The Bulletin sent out early this month contains full and explicit information as to dates of sale, rates, time limit, etc., as furnished to me by the chairmen of the several Passenger Associations in the United States, and this Bulletin,

which is the only one issued and authorized by the National Transportation Committee, should be carefully noted by all concerned who desire correct information.

Attention is again called to the fact that all special D. A. R. excursion tickets will be good until midnight of May 11th, 1914.

MRS. CHARLES B. GOLDSBOROUGH,
*Chairman National
 Transportation Committee.*
 March 16th, 1914.

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Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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.....
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.

MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
(Formerly the American Monthly Magazine)

Published once each month at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
Editor, MISS ELIZA O. DENNISTON, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of Magazine Committee, MISS FLORENCE G. FINCH, 237 West End Avenue, N. Y., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Business Managers, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.
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Owners, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Known bond holders, mortgagees, and other security holders, NONE.

(Signed) FLORENCE G. FINCH, Chairman of Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 6th day of October, 1913.

M. BITTERBUSCH,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

My commission expires March 30, 1915.

National Board of Management

N. S., D. A. R.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, March 18, 1914

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and the authorization of chapters in accordance with the motion passed at the February meeting, was held in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, March 18, 1914.

The President General called the meeting to order at 10.30, the following members being present:

The President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story; Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; Vice President General of Maine, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson; Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Treasurer General, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell; Historian General, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett; Librarian General, Mrs. M. L. Sternberg; State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Charles W. Richardson.

A letter was read from Mrs. Boyle regretting her absence from the meeting, and Mrs. Sternberg was requested to serve as Recording Secretary pro tem.

The Registrar General read the list of new members, and presented the following report:

Report of the Registrar General

March 18, 1914.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following:
Number of applications presented to the

Board 928

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion of Mrs. Mann, seconded by Mrs. Bassett, it was carried that the report of Registrar General be accepted and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the new members, which was done.

Mrs. Mann then read the report of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Report of the Vice President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters

March 18, 1914.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lena Wofford Harley, Sparta, Ga.,
Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.,
Mrs. May Lorraine C. Howk, Hanover, Ind.,
Mrs. Catherine Greene Cook, Sikeston, Miss.,
Miss Emma Buckner, Paris, Miss.,
Miss Leora B. Craft, Morrill, Neb.,
Mrs. Mabel S. Raymond, Scottsbluff, Neb.,
Miss Mary Sue McNeill, Lynchburg, S. C.,
Mrs. Elsie Gates Coffman, Chehalis, Wash.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Nancy B. Badgett, Farmville, Va.
Mrs. Bertha Canine Spencer, Waveland, Ind.,
Mrs. Kate Evans Tharp, Clarinda, Ia.

The reappointment of Mrs. Minnie Cozad Gordon of Georgetown, Ohio, has been asked for by the State Regent of Ohio.

The National Board is asked to authorize the formation of chapters at the following places:

Commerce, Ga., Hawkinsville, Ga., Great Falls, Mon.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Vice President General in Charge
of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved that the report of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted with recommendations. This was seconded by Mrs. Bassett and carried.

Mrs. Ransdell reported members reinstated 14; dropped, 458; resigned, 336; deceased, 83. Moved by Mrs. Bassett, seconded by Mrs. Johnson and carried, that the report of Treasurer General relating to members be accepted.

Meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,
M. L. STERNBERG,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.

ERRATA.

In the January report of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Miss Mary N. Shaw, Rockland, Me., should read Rockland, Mass.

